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Table with exchange rates for various currencies including London, Tokyo, Frankfurt, and others.

A Plot to Derail Europe's Monetary System? Now, a Suggestion of Maneuvering To 'Torpedo' Single Currency Plan

By Joseph Fitchett and Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, stung by complaints about German interest rates, accused unnamed forces Tuesday of seeking to "torpedo" the European Community's drive for a single currency by speculating against individual currencies.

with a desire for profits, have driven the speculation in recent months against European currencies, according to private bankers. Both the United States and Britain historically have been more comfortable with the idea of free play by markets than France, which strongly believes in the need for government action to guide markets.

Economists, Not Amused, Express Praise and Disdain for Bundesbank

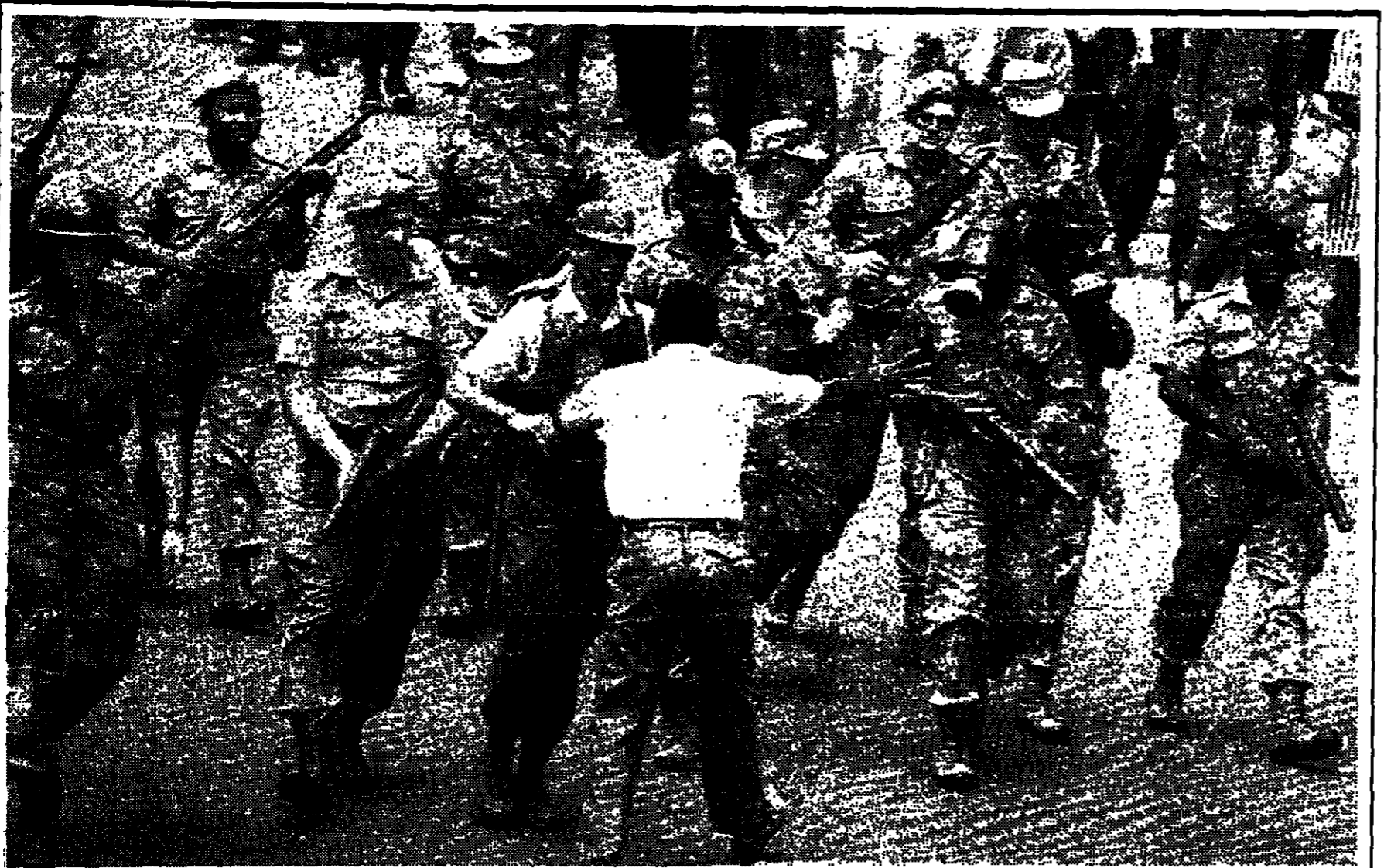
By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT — Economists across Europe took issue Tuesday with the Bundesbank president's use of the word "ignoramus" to describe those who complain that German interest rates are too high.

Jim O'Neill, a senior economist at Swiss Bank Corp. in London, said: "There's a lot of evidence to support the line the Bundesbank is taking, if not necessarily their choice of aggressive words."

U.S. Growth Forecast Is the Best in a Decade But Changing Times Reduce Chance That Indicators Mean Burst of Jobs

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — The U.S. index of leading indicators rose in December at its fastest rate in a decade, the government reported Tuesday. But the White House responded by saying it would still propose some modest economic pump-priming in its first budget and gave some details to leaders of Congress.

tant to Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary, such as summer jobs for youth, education aid for young people and immunizations for children. (Page 3) Little of this is likely to be inflationary, since President George Bush left a small fiscal breathing space by pushing into an election year early cuts of \$25 billion in withholding taxes and advanced transfer payments such as veterans life insurance dividends.



2 KILLED IN JOHANNESBURG — A man pleading with the police Tuesday not to use their guns as they advanced on protesting taxi drivers in Johannesburg. The police opened fire, killing two drivers. The authorities gave the police special powers to break up protests as the drivers pressed their demands for release of colleagues detained earlier and higher wages. In Cape Town, the government proposed a bill of rights aimed at forcing an eventual black government to respect liberties and property rights. Page 6.

Flurry of U.S. Trade Actions Masks a Policy Vacuum

By Keith Bradsher New York Times Service WASHINGTON — During last year's election campaign, Bush administration trade officials fretted over what they saw as Bill Clinton's protectionist oratory, and in Mr. Clinton's first two weeks as president there have been a flurry of trade decisions, including the imposition of steep tariffs on steel imports.

bar companies from the European Community from bidding on U.S. government utility and service contracts in the United States, responding strongly to new EC restrictions on U.S. sales of electrical and telecommunications equipment.

"It's probably going to be a very tough policy from a rhetorical point of view, which may make for tough negotiations, but I think Clinton is ultimately a free-trader and his policies may not differ much from the Bush administration's," said Representative Robert T. Matsui, Democrat of California.

Mr. Matsui said that at meetings on Thursday and Friday in Baltimore between Clinton cabinet officials and Democratic members of Congress, trade policy was never directly mentioned. The president's senior economic advisers only alluded to the nation's competitiveness in world markets as a possible target for funds that might be spent in any effort to stimulate the economy, he said.

Iraqi 'Change of Behavior' Is Acknowledged by U.S.

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration said Tuesday that the Iraqis had "changed their behavior" and halted harassment of U.S. planes policing the no-flight zones over northern and southern Iraq.

that if the Iraqis "change their behavior" they could expect to have a different relationship with the United States. That statement caused an uproar because it appeared to contradict the Bush administration's view that American relations with Iraq could not improve as long as Mr. Saddam remained in office.

In Tokyo, Glimpse of the Invisible Hand

By Paul Blustein Washington Post Service TOKYO — For months, a remarkable calm has descended over the Tokyo stock market, contrasting starkly with the nerve-wracking decline last summer. But the tranquility may be deceptive, for it is largely the result of a government scheme to prop up share prices, according to market participants and government officials.

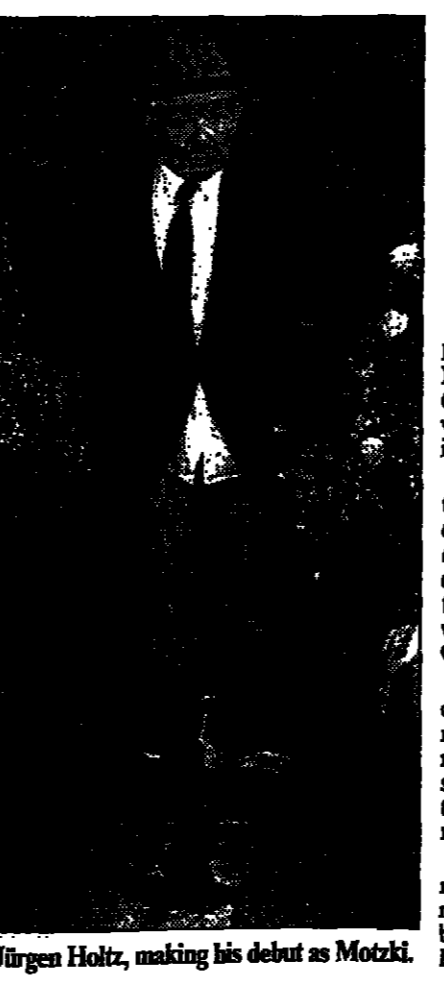
market indices from falling below key psychological barriers, traders say. As well, the Ministry of Finance is effectively blocking private insurance companies, trust banks and other major investors from selling large amounts of stock with subtle messages the instructions do not dare disobey because of the bureaucrats' enormous regulatory powers.

struggled off as a fact of life, a compromise with laissez-faire principles that the authorities make as a matter of course when the market's stability is threatened. Officially, the Finance Ministry denies that it is engaged in propping up the stock market. The ministry contends that it is simply trying to avoid practices that might needlessly drive share prices down.

(Archie) Bunker Mentality In 'Motzki,' German TV's New Sitcom, West and East Square Off Once Again

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service BERLIN — Friedhelm Motzki, the Archie Bunker of Germany, considers the fall of the Berlin Wall a "black day in history." East Germans, he says, are money-grubbing ingrates who should be forced to wear cloth patches identifying them as despicable Ossi's.

noble sister-in-law from the East, and Gulshan Ullahonur, Turkish shopkeeper who worships Motzki as the consummate German and who speaks like Tomto, despite having been in Germany for 19 years. It being Germany, home to 2 million Turks, the Turk is played by a Romanian actor.



Jürgen Holtz, making his debut as Motzki.

Market data section including Dow Jones (Down 3.51), Trip Index (Down 0.39%), The Dollar (New York 1.642), and General News (Samplers' paradise in Russia, Broccoli is in, etc.).

Vertical text on the left margin including 'PEOPLE', 'Not Blue Enough', 'Some Habsburgs', and 'INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED'.

WORLD BRIEFS

A Spy Plane Scandal? Germans May Finally Land a Biggie

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
BONN — This is such a small town that even political scandals don't usually meet the standards set by Washington, London and Paris.

tion to charges centering on a \$1 billion contract for a high-altitude electronic reconnaissance system.
A U.S. company, E-Systems of Greenville, Texas, is the prime contractor for the system, known as Lapas.

The Defense Ministry has already spent more than \$500 million on the project, but last month temporarily halted the next phase, worth \$220 million, after prosecutors here brought bribery charges against the main German subcontractor.

wrong with accepting Burkhart Grob's invitation to visit Brazil in 1990. Mr. Streibl said he had gone to Brazil twice at Mr. Grob's invitation, which he said he regarded as completely private.

and the Grob company said it had no comment about the reported charges. Mr. Grob's companies also contributed 105,000 Deutsche marks, more than \$65,000, to Mr. Streibl's Christian Social Union Party in 1990, according to documents filed by the party with the German parliament.

Danes Press for Maastricht Approval

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen of Denmark said Tuesday that his government would give priority to ensuring that Denmark votes "yes" in a second referendum on the Maastricht treaty.

Mobutu Foe Calls for Intervention

KINSHASA, Zaire (AFP) — Zaire's transitional government appealed for military intervention by Belgium, the United States and France to restore "order and security" and said that rioting by army troops left more than 1,000 dead.

The estimate of the death toll, given by an official of the government of Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi, which was dismissed in December by President Mobutu Sese Seko but has refused to step down, is double the estimate reported by the Zairian Human Rights League.

China to Build Airport in Guangzhou

HONG KONG (AP) — Apparently in a challenge to Hong Kong's planned multibillion-dollar airport project, Chinese officials confirmed Tuesday that they would build another international airport in the southern city of Guangzhou.

Dutch Move to Permit Euthanasia

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — Parliament on Tuesday backed plans to allow doctors perform euthanasia under controlled conditions. Overwhelmingly supported by the governing Christian Democrat and Labor parties, the measure is subject to a formal vote next week.

3 Americans Kidnapped in Panama

MEXICO CITY (WP) — Armed men believed to be Colombian guerrillas have kidnapped three American missionaries from a remote village in the southeastern Panamanian province of Darien, and there has been no word from the kidnapers since the incident occurred, late Sunday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

One of Belgrade's main transport unions began an indefinite strike Tuesday, stopping about a quarter of the city's bus and tram network. More than 1,500 of Belgrade's transport employees stayed away from work, demanding wage increases to match cost-of-living rises and greater pay flexibility.

Smugglers' Paradise: Russia and Its Vast Mineral Wealth

By Michael Dobbs and Steve Coll
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — When he was finally arrested and charged with murder, an Estonian truck driver astonished Russian prosecutors with the claim that he had personally earned a half-million dollars smuggling raw materials out of Russia.



Police arresting suspected organized crime figures in Moscow. The soaring crime rates have led city authorities to ask the armed forces for help.

aluminum and then cross the border along forest roads to the Estonian city of Tartu. Because metals are far cheaper in Russia than in the West, Mr. Ryassa's cargo doubled or tripled in value during the 30-mile (50-mile) journey.

officials in Moscow to issue them export licenses, law enforcement officials say. These local factory managers, mine directors and politicians, who in many cases operate as minor barons ruling vast Bolshevik industrial fiefdoms, are seizing their freedom from the Communist state's once smothering power with gusto.

Andy Smith, a London analyst who follows Russian gold sales for UBS Phillips & Drew said Russian gold producers, for the first time in 70 years, "can smell dollars, and there's nobody with a machine gun in their back to stop them."

on oil or oil products is trying to sell it, either to deposit it into their Swiss bank accounts or for more noble ends like plowing money back into producing commodities, said Reinhold Booyens, a senior editor at the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly newsletter.

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Owen Prods U.S. to Back Bosnia Plan as 'Only Act in Town'

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Lord Owen, one of the two international mediators in the Balkans, charged Tuesday that the Clinton administration's reluctance to back the effort threatened to "scuttle the chances of ending the war" in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

speaking on condition of anonymity, said that Mr. Clinton continued to have questions not only about the practicality of the plan, such as whether it could be enforced, but also about the justice of embedding in any agreement what he called "ill-gotten Serbian gains that result from ethnic cleansing."

Britain, France and Russia would probably veto any attempt to win Security Council approval for arms shipments to Bosnia, Lord Owen argued, and if not, such shipments would trigger arms shipments from Russia and Belarus to the Bosnian Serbs.

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Major General Philippe Morillon of France, chief of the UN forces in Bosnia, has canceled additional forays to fix power lines along the front, situated near Zuc, until "both sides can be counted on" to obey temporary cease-fire agreements.

Today, the city relies on one power line from one substation. About 20 percent of the city receives power. Hospitals and government buildings have priority. Residential areas remain a patchwork. Many homes have no electricity, water or central heat.

AMERICAN TOPIC. Fly J... your nearest J... (03) 3201 0205

FIRST 100 DAYS / FIRST LADY'S IMPRINT

At Home With the Clintons: Broccoli Is In, Smoking Is Out

By Marian Burros
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton says she and President Bill Clinton hope to open the White House to all Americans. But they will not let them smoke.

In her first interview since the inauguration, Mrs. Clinton agreed to speak last Friday only about the traditional duty of the first lady — taking care of her household — and not about her responsibilities for helping shape policy in areas like health care.

In addition to banning smoking entirely in the White House, she said she and the president wanted to make people feel more a part of government by opening the Executive Mansion to the public on occasion.

There may be more open houses like the one held the day after the inauguration, she said. There may also be daylong meetings to which ordinary Americans will be invited and events involving children and families.

In a departure from past practice, Mrs. Clinton said, the White House kitchen will emphasize American food rather than a French-style menu and restaurant chefs will be consulted about menus. And in a

reversal of policy from the Bush administration, broccoli will be on White House menus.

Since November 1991, smoking has been prohibited in the kitchen, locker rooms and maintenance areas of the White House, but not in the family quarters, offices or public rooms. Mrs. Clinton said she and the president, neither of whom ever smoked, hope to make the ban complete.

"We did it at the Governor's Mansion and it took some people some adjusting," she said. "We tried not to be too harsh about it. The big issue about health is so paramount to me that I don't think we should permit smoking."

If visitors to the White House want to smoke, she said, they will have to go outdoors. On Sunday night, at the Clintons' first official dinner, which honored the nation's governors, there were no ashtrays on the tables.

The smoking ban is one change the Clintons hope to institute in an effort "to put our own identity, our own stamp on what happens at the White House now," Mrs. Clinton said.

For the governors' dinner, Mrs. Clinton's social secretary, Ann Stock, consult-

ed with the White House executive chef, Pierre Chambria, and three restaurant chefs known for their American cooking to come up with a menu. The final result was all-American.

To start, there was smoked marinated shrimp with mango horseradish chutney, roast tenderloin of beef, baby vegetables in a zucchini basket and Yukon Gold potatoes with Vidalia onions.

These were followed by a salad of winter greens with a hazelnut dressing and goat cheese from Massachusetts. The dessert was an apple sherbet terrine with Applejack mousse and hot cider sauce. The wines came from Virginia, California and Oregon.

The chefs who were consulted were Anne Rosenczweig of Arcadia and Larry Forgione of An American Place, both in Manhattan, and John Sneed of Rockland's Barbecue and Grilling Company in Washington.

"We're trying to get a kitchen cabinet, so to speak, of people who will advise us about new menus, new ideas," Mrs. Clinton said.

"We are trying to move toward healthy, fresh American food," Mrs. Clinton said.

That includes broccoli, which won fame during the last administration as the food most despised by President George Bush. "We are big broccoli eaters," Mrs. Clinton said. "We do a lot of vegetables and a lot of fiber and a lot of fruit."

That includes the president.

"I have to defend my husband," she said. "You know he gets an unfair rap. An occasional trip to a fast-food restaurant is not the worst of all possible sins."

A typical Clinton family meal, she said, might be broiled chicken breasts, steamed fresh vegetables, rice, a green salad, fruit and iced tea. If dessert is served, it is usually fruit-based — a sorbet or apple crisp.

As soon as the Clintons moved into the White House, the pastry chef, Roland Mesnier, began to make doughnuts and beignets for their breakfast.

"I decided that the Clintons are not the croissant, brioche, Danish type," he said.

Mrs. Clinton hopes to find other ways to use the museumlike public rooms on the first floor of the White House, traditionally used for formal entertaining.

"We're trying to make the whole house usable," Mrs. Clinton said. "We want to

combine the best of the traditional values of formal entertaining with more informal, family-oriented, creative ways of using it. And then we want to use the grounds. We're still in the preliminary planning phases."

Mrs. Clinton said she was surprised that anyone might find it unusual that she would be combining the traditional role of first lady with her work as head of the president's Task Force on National Health Reform.

She said she was no different from "every woman who gets up in the morning and gets breakfast for her family and goes off to a job of any sort where she assumes a different role for the hours she's at work, who runs out at lunch to buy material for a costume for her daughter or to buy invitations for a party that she's going to have and after work goes and picks up her children and then maybe goes out with her husband."

"Our lives are a mixture of these different roles," she said.

"I'm still always a little bit amazed at how big an issue this is for people," she added, "because if they will just stop and think, this is what women do."

POLITICAL NOTES

White House Pulls the Plug on TV Briefings

WASHINGTON — Back to where we started? The White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos, who broke with tradition to allow his daily briefings to be broadcast on television and radio, has pulled the plug.

Without explanation, or even much warning, the White House returned to the pattern of previous administrations, in which the daily briefings were for the record but not on camera or with live sound.

Actually, no explanation was needed. It is a truism of press coverage that television needs pictures for many of the stories it does, and pictures of Mr. Stephanopoulos explaining the withdrawal of the military several days running, explaining homosexuals in the benefits cuts are not the kinds of pictures any White House wants.

What White House officials want is the president doing presidential things on camera. (WFP)

Bill Clinton Is Out-Polarizing Ronald Reagan

WASHINGTON — It is a rare American who does not already love or hate Bill Clinton. After two weeks in office, he seems to be out-polarizing even Ronald Reagan in early polls. His disapproval ratings are the highest on record. But his approval ratings are higher than Mr. Reagan's and George Bush's were at this stage. Relatively few people have an opinion of him.

At this point in Mr. Bush's presidency, 43 percent of Americans had no opinion of him — even though he'd been vice president for eight years. Only 16 percent of those in a CNN-USA Today poll issued Monday night had no opinion of Mr. Clinton. The poll said 54 percent approved of the way Mr. Clinton was handling his job, down from 58 percent last week; and 30 percent disapproved, up from 20 percent last week. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush, by comparison, started out at 51 percent approval. Only 6 percent disapproved of Mr. Bush's performance and 13 percent of Mr. Reagan's. (AP)

Military Bases May Shelter the Homeless

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is drafting a plan that would use decommissioned military bases and other federal facilities to house the homeless, Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros said Tuesday.

"It's critical as we wind down the military machinery of the Cold War that we make every effort to make that conversion to those most needy in our society," Mr. Cisneros said on the NBC News program "Today." (AP)

Major Schedules Clinton Meeting for Feb. 24

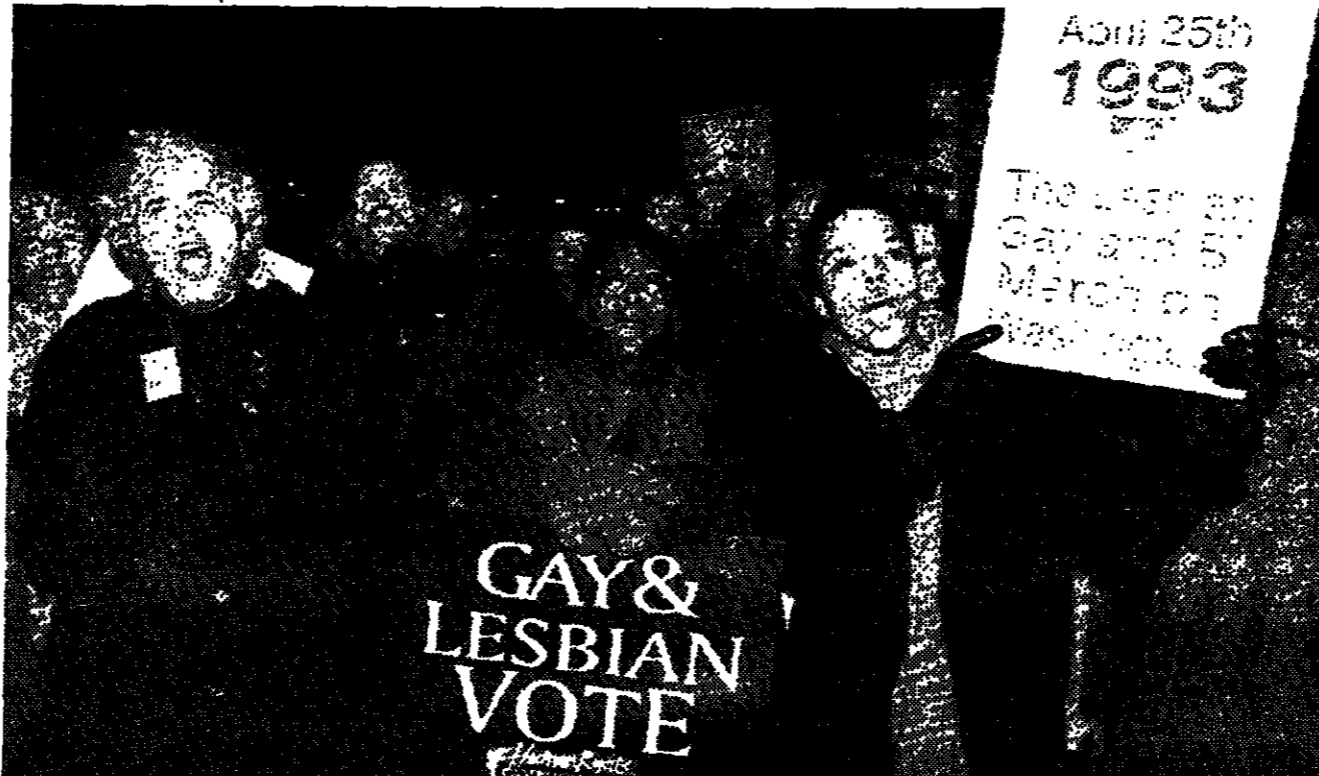
LONDON — Prime Minister John Major of Britain will meet President Clinton in Washington on Feb. 24, government officials said Tuesday. Mr. Major will be the first European leader to meet the new president. (Reuters)

Quote / Unquote

President Clinton, describing his first two weeks in office: "I know that it defies the momentary conventional wisdom, but I think we're off to a pretty good start. If you just want me to do things that are easy, you should have elected somebody else president." (UPI)

Away From Politics

- **Punxsutawney Phil**, dragged from his burrow in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, in subzero temperatures, saw his shadow, meaning six more weeks of winter lie ahead for the United States. American folklore holds that a groundhog seeing its shadow means six more weeks of winter. No shadow means an early spring.
- **More research needs to be done on the possibility of a link between cellular phones and cancer**, but there is no cause for alarm in the meantime, experts told a congressional panel. There is virtually no likelihood that radio waves from cellular phones cause cancer, though some studies indicate they may accelerate existing cancer growth, said Dr. Mays Swycord of the Food and Drug Administration.
- **Faced with a court order to ban many important farm chemicals**, the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency said she would ask Congress to relax a law that prohibits trace amounts in food of chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals.
- **Navy planners have proposed cutting 125,000 personnel from the service and eliminating 140 warships and scores of older aircraft** by 1999, The San Diego Union-Tribune reported.
- **Tensions are running high in Los Angeles** ahead of a new trial that opens in a federal court for four white police officers acquitted last year in the beating of Rodney G. King, a black man clubbed by the policemen after a high-speed chase for a traffic violation. The four officers were acquitted in a state court.
- **Crucial**, a homosexual who said three Marines beat him up because of President Bill Clinton's push to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military, is seeking a meeting with the president to urge him to establish a task force on gay bashing.
- **Three top editors and a columnist** have left the New York Post to work for the New York Daily News amid growing anger toward the man who might be the Post's next owner, Steven Hoffenberg.
- **A crewman on a boat confiscated with explosives, machine guns and ammunition** aboard said the arsenal was headed for Cuba, according to a federal affidavit. The arms were found aboard the fishing boat Angella, which a Coast Guard vessel encountered 50 miles (80 kilometers) off the Cuban coast on Friday. The five men aboard were arrested for illegal possession of automatic weapons, authorities said. (AP, NYT, WT, AFP, Reuters)



HOMOSEXUALS DEMONSTRATE — Washington homosexuals demonstrating in the capital urging President Bill Clinton to end the ban against homosexuals in the armed forces. The demonstrators say he should carry through his campaign promise on the issue.

A New Metroliner Passes the Coffee Test

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

ABOARD THE X-2000 — Ian Campbell boarded the train at Washington's Union Station after signing a copyright case before a federal appeals court, and pronounced his surroundings "very plush, very good for working and relaxing."

Juamita Jackson boarded in Baltimore, after meeting with an orchestra board, and said: "I thought I'd stepped onto a cloud."

They were among 200 travelers who made railroad history this week on the first commercial run of Amtrak's luxurious high-speed train, the X-2000, which will make a single round trip daily between Washington and New York in a three-month experiment. The one-way fare is \$90, the same as Amtrak's Metroliner.

The five-car train left Washington at noon and arrived at New York's Penn Station at 2:43 — 12 minutes ahead of schedule — nothing that the Metroliner cannot do. The X-2000 is capable of making the trip in 2 hours 15 minutes, and Amtrak officials say it will do so if the experiment succeeds and it replaces the entire Metroliner fleet, in 1997. There are now 26 Metroliners.

The train, whose undercarriages have moveable axles that enable it to take curves at higher speeds, can reach 155 miles per hour (250 kilometers an hour) and travel at an average speed of 96 miles per hour.

But limited by the restrictions of Amtrak signals, the train adhered to the Metroliner schedule at a top speed of 125 miles an hour.

The X-2000's speed is no match for France's *Train à Grande Vitesse*, or TGV, which normally runs at about 180 miles an hour and has gone as fast as 300 mph in tests. Unlike its rival, however, the X-2000 can use existing electrified tracks. The locomotive, four passenger coaches and a café car — manufactured by ABB, a Swedish conglomerate — will cost Amtrak \$15 million to \$20 million a set.

The trip on Monday was not an unalloyed success, some passengers were quick to note. Although it was relatively quiet and smoother than the usual Metroliner, especially rounding the curves, there was often a perceptible rocking and an occasional jolt.

The train also passed the coffee test. Delighted passengers filled their cups and noted that, unlike the Metroliner, there were no spills when the train rounded a curve.

The X-2000's luxurious touches include large, plush seats, wheelchair lifts, carpeting, coffee stations in each car, telephones, fax machines, and electronic displays on both ends of each car that gave the time, speed, and messages. Passengers are served beverages in their seats.

Rice's Ex-Chief Will Head Columbia

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Reaching far outside their campus for someone they hope will guide Columbia University securely into the 21st century, the university's trustees have named George E. Rupp, a Presbyterian minister who is president of Rice University in Houston, the 18th president of Columbia.

Mr. Rupp, a 50-year-old scholar originally from Springfield, New Jersey, will succeed Michael I. Sovern, 61, the president of Columbia for the last 13 years, who is resigning on June 30.

Although Mr. Rupp began his career wanting to be a minister, his interest soon turned to academic administration. After serving at two small experimental institutions, he became dean of the Harvard Divinity School in 1979, where he revitalized the curriculum and increased enrollment.

In 1985, he became president of Rice, an academi-

cally select, independent institution where he is credited with attracting more highly regarded faculty and better qualified students.

The chairman of Columbia's board of trustees, Henry L. King, said that Mr. Rupp was ideally suited to "meet the challenges and seize the opportunities" Columbia was facing. Those "challenges" include a substantial budget shortfall, low faculty morale, an increasingly crowded campus, tensions with the Harlem neighborhood next door and a faculty that often falls short in comparison to those earlier in Columbia's history.

"I don't see any of the problems as in any way insurmountable," Mr. Rupp said in an interview at the president's office in Low Memorial Library. "There are serious problems that need to be addressed and that are being addressed. But the financial health of Columbia is basically sound."

Clinton Set to Spend \$31 Billion for Jobs

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Determined to create jobs quickly, President Bill Clinton apparently hopes to spend \$16 billion for public works projects and offer another \$15 billion of tax credits for U.S. business expansion.

Word of the \$31 billion short-term stimulus program, which would require congressional approval, came from government and members of Congress who have met this week with the president and his economic advisers. No official announcement is expected until Feb. 17, in the State of the Union Message.

The stimulus plan appears to reflect a firm White House view that, despite promising news on the economy, corporate layoffs send the opposite signal.

As one Clinton aide put it Tuesday: "You have to have job growth."

In a speech to the governors Monday night, Mr. Clinton did not seem convinced that encouraging economic signs are translating into an expansion of the job base.

"With all this so-called economic recovery of the last six months, we're not creating jobs yet," he said. "And we've got to find a way to put people back to work. That is the ultimate and first test of whether life is working in America."

Mr. Clinton hopes to create as many as 500,000 jobs within a year through the spending and tax credits, said his spokesman, George Stephanopoulos.

But, Mr. Stephanopoulos added, "The president hasn't made any final, firm decisions."

The tax credits would go to businesses that invest in job-creating equipment, probably retroactive to purchases made in December.

Mr. Clinton has emphasized that any short-term stimulus would be presented to Congress in an overall economic plan. That plan would include longer term "investment" spending on education and job training plus spending cuts and tax increases designed to cut the federal deficit by \$145 billion over the next five years. In the coming year, however, the stimulus program would increase the federal debt.

The Search for Support

from Washington: Mr. Clinton has decided to use this week to solidify support for his domestic program among political leaders who share his goals. His proposal to restructure welfare, which would place a limit on how long recipients would get benefits without working, is particularly popular among state leaders in both parties.

"No one likes the welfare system as it currently exists, least of all the people who are on it," Mr. Clinton said Tuesday during a speech to the winter meeting of the National Governors' Association. "The taxpayers, the social service employees themselves don't think much of it either. Most people who are on welfare are yearning for another alternative, seeking for the chance to move from dependence to dignity. And we owe it to them to give them that chance."

Under his proposal, Mr. Clinton said, recipients would be given training and help with job placement, but would have to take jobs after two years. If no private-sector job was available, the recipients would have to do some form of government work.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Independent Contractors: The Good, Bad and Shady

The U.S. work force now includes at least 5 million independent contractors, according to the federal government's Small Business Administration. They include consultants, free-lancers, handy-men, hair stylists and others who work at least in theory, for themselves.

Like part-time and temporary workers, independent contractors have little or no job security, health insurance, paid vacations or unemployment benefits. The legal definition of an independent contractor is fuzzy. Most experts say the test is who controls the "manner and means" of a person's work.

When workers control when, where, how and with whom they work, they probably are independent contractors. If an

employer makes those decisions, then the workers probably are employees.

Employers say they gain competitive advantages from using independent contractors who can be hired and fired freely and who receive no benefits. Some workers like the freedom of self-employment.

But authorities say that people such as construction workers and auto mechanics often are misclassified by bosses who want to foist legal liabilities and business expenses onto them. In fact, unscrupulous companies have reportedly dismissed workers and brought them back as independent contractors.

Concerns about such abuses have prompted officials to find ways to tighten the employment laws. Two bills that stalled in Congress last year are expected to be reintroduced this year.

Short Takes

Out-of-shape or overweight people risk heart attacks when shoveling snow. For other people, the chief hazards are sore muscles and a strained back. The Washington Post suggests warming up with gen-

tle stretches, not overloading the shovel, lifting it properly with the knees (not the back), keeping the arms close to the body, pushing snow out of the way whenever possible rather than lifting it, and taking frequent breaks.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, the New York publishing house, will be known henceforth as Harcourt Brace & Co. That is the name it bore from its founding in 1919 by Alfred Harcourt and Donald Brace until William Jovanovich, president of the company from 1954 to 1990, added his name in 1970. He left the company in 1990, and it was bought by General Cinema in 1991. A spokesman said General Cinema has decided to "simplify and modernize the corporate identity" of the publishing house. Jovanovich is "difficult to pronounce," he said, adding that most people call it Harcourt Brace anyway.

Hunter S. Thompson, the gonzo journalist, is the subject of three biographies being published this year. Dunton has issued "Hunter: The Strange and Savage Life of Hunter S. Thompson," by E. Jean Carroll,

and Thunder's Mouth Press is offering Paul Perry's "Fear and Loathing." Also scheduled is Peter O. Whitmer's "When the Going Gets Weird: The Twisted Life and Times of Hunter S. Thompson (Hype-rión)."

Dan and Marilyn Quayle moved out of the vice presidential residence months ago, but Al and Tipper Gore are staying in their own house in the Washington suburbs for now. The U.S. Navy, which is responsible for the building's maintenance, is making some much-needed renovations, according to U.S. News & World Report magazine. The porch has rotted through because of termite damage, the heating and cooling systems need to be replaced and the wiring is antiquated and dangerous. The kitchen is in the basement, forcing writers to carry meals up a narrow spiral staircase with such a low ceiling that carpeting now cushions the spots where they often hit their heads. The work is expected to take at least another month.

Arthur Higbee

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Cambodia Halts Drive on Rebels

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

PHNOM PENH — Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia said Tuesday that he had ordered an end to a major military offensive against the Khmer Rouge rebels and had asked the United Nations to use multinational peacekeeping troops to create a buffer zone between the Maoist-inspired guerrillas and government soldiers.

"If we can create a buffer zone, there is no problem," the prime minister said after meeting UN peacekeepers who had protested the government's new offensive as a major cease-fire violation. "Our intention is to withdraw our forces."

He insisted that the government had no plans to overrun the nominal Khmer Rouge headquarters in Pailin, western Cambodia, although he acknowledged that government soldiers had moved to positions close to the gem-mining city.

"It is one in 1,000 that we will attack Pailin," he said. "We have no intention of attacking Pailin. We are only exercising our right to self-defense."

The Japanese diplomat who is leading the 22,000-member UN peacekeeping operation, Yasushi Akashi, said after the meeting with Mr. Hun Sen that the government's request for creation of a UN buffer zone was an "interesting proposal" that required additional study.

The UN has described the government's new attacks on Khmer Rouge forces as the largest military offensive in Cambodia since UN forces arrived in 1991, and Mr. Akashi joined in condemning the government, saying the offensive "clearly goes beyond self-defense."

Mr. Hun Sen said that the government had launched coordinated attacks against the Khmer Rouge to protect farmers as they harvested their crops in north-central and western Cambodia, and to take back land that the Khmer Rouge had occupied since October 1991, when the government and the Khmer Rouge signed a peace treaty brokered by the UN.

"We want only to destroy the Khmer Rouge ability to expand further," Mr. Hun Sen said. "If we do not fight, I don't think the farmers can go back to their farms and harvest their rice." The government said that 51 Khmer Rouge soldiers and five government troops had died in the recent fighting.

UN military officials said that although sporadic exchanges of gunfire continued Tuesday between the government and the Khmer Rouge, the offensive did appear to be largely over. UN officials and diplomats in Phnom Penh had been worried that, had the offensive continued, it would interrupt planning for internationally supervised elections scheduled for May.

UN Aide Puts Off Murder Trials Of 2 in Cambodia
PHNOM PENH — The head of UN peacekeepers in Cambodia said Tuesday that he had ordered an extension of the detention of a government policeman and a Khmer Rouge guerrilla accused of murder.

A government court last week refused to hear the case against the guerrilla, whom the United Nations says has admitted taking part in the massacre of Vietnamese civilians. The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia accused the Justice Ministry of obstructing the case in order to also stop the trial of the policeman, Em Chan, accused of murdering an opposition party official.

The UN is trying to bring the cases to court to stem a wave of political violence before elections in May under peace accords signed by the Cambodian factions in Paris in 1991.

Yasushi Akashi, chief of the UN body, said after meeting Prime Minister Hun Sen that he had decided to extend indefinitely the detention of the two to allow further legal discussions. UN officials believe the government is worried about the consequences of trying one of its policemen and is obstructing the other trial as well.

Tokyo Concerned
Japan expressed concern Tuesday about the safety of its peacekeeping troops in Cambodia and ruled out sending another such force to war-torn Somalia, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and his spokesman said they were worried that Japan's 600 army engineers now in Cambodia might be caught in the latest fighting. But Mr. Miyazawa said he was not ordering a withdrawal.

Mr. Miyazawa has appeared intent on renaming his generals and ruling party hawks who are keen to send more "blue berets" abroad, this time to Somalia and Mozambique. "The current situation in Somalia does not meet our conditions," Defense Minister Toshio Nakayama said Tuesday.

Israeli Right Assails Offer on Deportees

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israel's offer to bring back 100 Palestinian deportees, already rebuffed by the deportees, was criticized by Israeli rightists Tuesday as capitulation to Arab extremists.

Bowing to U.S. pressure, the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin offered Monday to allow 100 of the deportees back within four days. It also agreed to shorten the exile of 300 others.

But the Palestinians, who were deported to a no-man's land in southern Lebanon by Israel on Dec. 17, voted Tuesday to reject the offer.

The deportees' spokesman, Abdulaziz Khatiri, said that Israel must allow "a wholesale return." If not, he said, "we shall stay on here."

Mr. Rabin said Monday night that the plan was made to make peace, to continue the war against Hamas, and to create "an infrastructure of understanding" with the new U.S. administration.

He defended the arrangement as "a package deal" that would give Israel U.S. protection from United Nations sanctions.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres also defended the decision in a radio interview.

Asked whether the government had not retreated too much, Mr. Peres acknowledged errors in the handling of the deportations, but added: "What matters is the substance. The decision, he said, was taken 'to pave a way to the future' and revive the Middle East peace talks."

Palestine Liberation Organization officials also rejected the Israeli offer, and Arab states joined in the call for the return of all the deportees.

Israel's internal security agency had warned cabinet ministers on Monday that Arabs would probably interpret a compromise as weakness and may step up violence against Israel.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Tuesday on army radio that the government "shouldn't have handled matters in such a way that Israel would lose prestige and permit the most radical Arabs to rear their heads and dictate actions."

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Palestinian deportees voting on Tuesday to reject Israel's offer to return 100 of them from a no-man's-land in southern Lebanon.

State Department to List Hamas as 'Terrorist'

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The FBI has stepped up its scrutiny of Muslim militants in the United States who are raising funds for the Palestinian organization Hamas, and the State Department has decided to add the group to its official list of terrorist factions, officials said.

The FBI has confirmed that Hamas supporters engage in fund-raising and propaganda in the United States, but has found no evidence to support Israeli claims that the group's "command and control" is exercised from the Washington area, the officials said.

"There is fund-raising, propagandizing and publishing" in the United States, a State Department official said. "But the command and control of Hamas is still in the occupied territories," meaning the Israeli-controlled West Bank and Gaza Strip, where 2 million Palestinian Arabs make up most of the population.

The FBI has been monitoring Hamas supporters' activities in several areas, including Washington, Chicago, Detroit and Dallas, another official said.

It is not clear that any of the Hamas supporters' activities in the United States are illegal, one official said. Raising money expressly for terrorist acts is against the law, but raising money for political or social programs is not.

The State Department said it planned to label Hamas officially as a "terrorist organization" in its annual report, due in April.

Hamas on Tuesday condemned the State Department's plan to label it as a terrorist group and said it was ready to explain its aims to the West, Reuters reported from Amman, Jordan.

"We are not a terrorist group," said Mohammed Nazzari, the Hamas representative in Jordan. He said the group's activities had all been directed against military targets in the Israeli-occupied territories.

"There is no justification for including Hamas among organizations sponsoring terrorism," he said. "We are an Islamic national liberation group and all international covenants allow us to use legitimate methods to fight the occupation."

Both the FBI and State Department moves came largely in response to information supplied by the Israeli government indicating that Hamas is becoming increasingly violent, the officials said.

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Heart Operation to Keep Patten Out for 2 Weeks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Chris Patten, Hong Kong's governor, will enter a hospital Wednesday for a heart operation to treat two narrowing coronary arteries, the government announced Tuesday.

The governor, 48, who first complained of chest pains two weeks ago, will undergo what the government described as a "common form of treatment under anesthetic" involving the use of balloon catheters to dilate his arteries.

Dr. Jonathan Ho, a surgeon at Chinese University, said the operation, though routine, requires patients to curb their activities for several weeks. Ho said the condition can be triggered by high cholesterol, smoking or high blood pressure in "a stressful society like Hong Kong."

Chief Secretary Sir David Ford will be acting governor while Mr. Patten is off work.

A government spokesman said doctors believed Mr. Patten could handle the stress of his job after the treatment and would return to work. The governor is expected to remain hospitalized for four days and need an additional 10 days of rest before resuming his duties.

Miyazawa Faces Revolt in Party
By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The most powerful among the younger leaders of Japan's long-dominant Liberal Democratic Party has warned that Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa could face a party revolt and loss of the party's governing majority if he fails to enact "real political reforms" by summer.

"I don't think he is quite aware of just how serious our intentions are," said Ichiro Ozawa, the force behind a breakaway faction of party members threatening to bolt the Liberal Democrats and form a new political party.

Mr. Ozawa's comments could be another fusillade in the factional wars that are part and parcel of Japan's governing party. But they might also indicate that a change of historical dimensions is in the offing for Japan's system of one-party democracy.

tion parties, and emerge as a serious, somewhat more liberal alternative to the ruling Liberal Democrats, the most conservative of Japan's major parties despite its name.

"The mainstream of the LDP," said the political analyst Minoru Morita, an Ozawa admirer, "is looking to crush this young, prominent and powerful politician. Ozawa is in danger of being crushed if he doesn't stand up and form a new party."

Mr. Ozawa declined to say if he intended to do that. He said his decision would depend on Mr. Miyazawa's performance on these issues in the current Diet session.

He also declined to provide a clear description of what he would consider "real political reform." Most of the plans floating around involve new limits on campaign contributions and spending, and repositionment of Diet seats to reduce the cost of campaigning.

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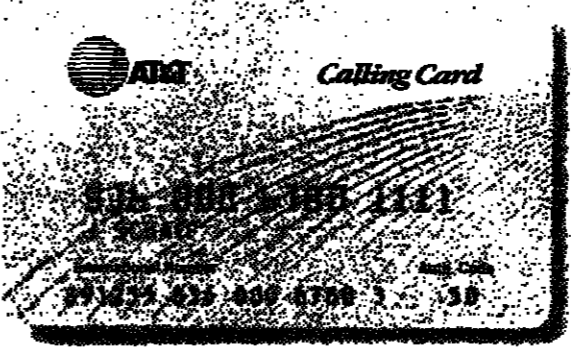
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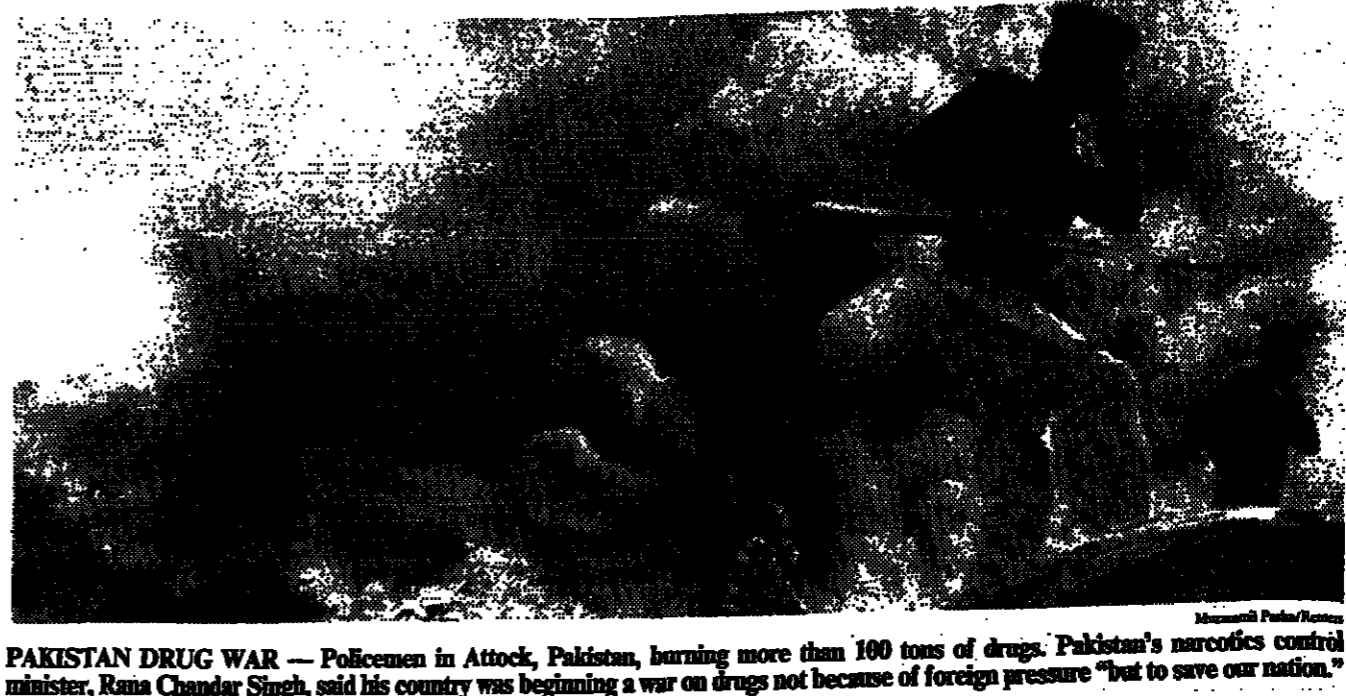
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German Says Russia Seeks a Policy Ally

BERLIN — Russian leaders have suggested that Germany join them in forming a counterweight to the United States, which the Russians say has been ignoring Moscow's interests on issues ranging from the confrontation with Iraq to the war in the Balkans, a senior German legislator said Tuesday.

Mr. Hornbuss said "The Russians want to live with us in the West. We will have to pay bitterly in the future for mistakes we make now" in relations with Russia.

dependable and helpful partners for Russia." The Russian interest in Germany as a potential ally against the Western powers is a traditional reflex that has brought both economic success and political disaster to both countries.



PAKISTAN DRUG WAR — Police in Attock, Pakistan, burning more than 100 tons of drugs. Pakistan's narcotics control minister, Rana Chandur Singh, said his country was beginning a war on drugs not because of foreign pressure "but to save our nation."

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Advertisements for Valentine's Day message contests, real estate services, employment opportunities, and various international classifieds.

PLOT: Are Some People Trying to Derail the European Monetary System?

(Continued from page 1) state for economic policy, scoffed Tuesday at the idea of political motivations driving currency markets or any hint that there was a British-American plot to destabilize the European Community's bid for closer economic unity.

calling for a devaluation—even though conservative party leaders are committed to a strong currency.

Last month Mr. Bergovoy said that Americans had been fighting the creation of a unified European currency that could rival the dollar.

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RATES: Economists Express Both Praise and Disdain for Bundesbank

(Continued from page 1) For example, the Munich-based Ifo Institute for Economic Research, in its latest report on the economic outlook for Europe, on Tuesday repeated its conviction that the Bundesbank should not disappoint expectations of a measured, ongoing decline in interest rates.

Wolfgang Grebe, a senior foreign-exchange dealer at Crédit Lyonnais in Frankfurt, agreed.

Thomas Mayer, an economist at Goldman Sachs in Frankfurt, said that current interest rate levels "don't prevent investment activity" in Eastern Germany, as is often alleged.

Mammogram Guidelines Kept for Women Under 50

NEW YORK — It would be premature to recommend that women in their 40s stop getting regular mammograms, experts convened by the American Cancer Society concluded Tuesday.

De Klerk Proposes A Bill of Rights

By Bill Keller New York Times Service CAPE TOWN — President Frederik W. de Klerk's government proposed a bill of rights Tuesday aimed at forcing future black governments to honor human liberties and property rights for three centuries.

TV: East vs. West on German Screens

(Continued from page 1) nervous about reaction to the program. "There will be lots of talk about dividing the country," said Michael Schmidt-Dopatz, a network official.

Advertisements for escorts and guides in various cities like Geneva, Zurich, and London.

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, with text like 'Last Miller Is America' and 'Do You'.

BRITISH THEATER

In 'Last Yankee,' Miller Is Taking America's Pulse

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Unquestionably our greatest living dramatist, Arthur Miller returns to the Young Vic in London, the theater that over the last 10 years has ensured that he remains a prophet with honey in this country if not always his own, with "The Last Yankee." Opening simultaneously at the Manhattan Theatre Club, the play, like much of his earlier work, takes the pulse of an America no longer in the best of spiritual or emotional health.

The setting is a state mental home in Connecticut, and as his

of her husband's refusal to move anywhere but down the social ladder, and Helen Burns, reduced to mute fury by her husband's refusal to acknowledge that she exists.

Through their duets and occasional bedside quartets, Miller goes back on the road with the ghost of Willy Loman, his smile and his shoeshine. "Anybody with any sense has got to be depressed in this country," asserts Wanamaker as she tries to urge her husband to grab the dream and go for it, instead of remaining so laid-back as to be effectively horizontal.

But when the dream is grabbed, when Helen Burns at the last asserts her God-given right to put on her top hat and tap shoes and end the evening with a fast buck-and-wing chorus of "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," all that her reluctantly banjo-playing husband can do is to stare at the floor in deep despair.

Evidently we are meant to see the contrasts here and their ironies: one couple torn apart by poverty and too many children, the other by wealth and no children. Does Miller wish us to see all of America as the twilight mental home? Is there economic shame in remaining a carpenter like Jesus, or is it socially one of the more useful callings a true-born American can pursue as his life's work? Has the country gone to hell in a hand basket because (as Healy claims) there are too many blacks and carpenters are too expensive even at \$27 an hour, or because (as Davison believes) it has lost the dignity of the old artisans?



Zoë Wanamaker in "The Last Yankee."

brief 90-minute quartet for four voices opens, two husbands are on their way to visit their mentally disturbed wives.

One of them, the Last Yankee of the title (craggly well-played by Peter Davison) is a \$27-an-hour carpenter who comes from one of the oldest families in the land, but has rejected their power and influence to set up on his own as a handyman. The other (David Healy) is a self-made millionaire who has driven his wife into deep depression by his utter inability to focus on anything but his work.

Once again, we are at the borderline of Miller's crossing, where the American dream turns into its own worst self-fulfilling nightmare. This is not, by any standards, major Miller. But neither is it a minor late-life comedy like his last, "The Ride Down Mount Morgan." Instead, it returns to many of the most important themes of his earlier and greater and longer plays, as if revisiting them to see, from the perspective of his three-score years and then some, whether anything very much has changed in the heart and soul of the nation for which Miller has always been the best diagnostician.

The incarcerated wives here are Zoë Wanamaker (the Last Yankee's wife with no less than seven children), who is inside for the third time, in a deep depression because

MILLER is too experienced and too crafty a playwright not to involve us in the characters as well as what they symbolize, and through his painful observation of them he feels the pulse of people who have long since ceased to feel their own. He also bids a slow, languid farewell to the dream of a better land. The smile is now frozen, the shoeshine no longer enough, and attention must be paid to the hairs of Willy Loman, for they have not inherited the earth and, meanwhile, they are patiently about to fall apart as the seams of their own self-imposed straitjackets.

In his farewell to the theater where he has done so much to maintain Miller's reputation, David Thacker offers a thoughtful, resonant production with an immaculate cast. It will take far longer to debate "The Last Yankee" than to play it.

At the Tricycle in Kilburn, Gavin Kostick's "The Ash Fire" is a curious family album about a group of East European Jews who jump ship in Dublin harbor one night in 1935, under the mistaken impression that they are approaching New York. Their attempt to survive in an Ireland with Troubles of its own make for a tragicomedy of illegal immigration and the clash of religious, racial and historic doctrines, but as a drama this one never quite recovers from Kostick's fatal indecision about which of his family album snapshots to show us next.



The Beatles in their Sgt. Pepper incarnation—maybe not their best but considered a rock transition point.

Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Film
Beatles Producer Is in the Spotlight for a Change

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

CANNES — Last week, MIDEM, the annual international music business trade mart, featured souk-charging number-crunchers spouting slogans like "sellavision" and "infomercial" in pursuit of Hot Product and The Deal. Music also occasionally received some attention. "The Making of Sgt. Pepper," a documentary film starring George Martin, won MIDEM's International Visual Music Awards Grand Prix.

More than any one person, Martin is responsible for the conversion of the recording studio into a musical instrument in its own right. One record company executive said that none of us would be here in the first place if it weren't for George Martin. Although he does not consider "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" either his or the Beatles' best album ("the world has made more of 'Pepper' than it deserves"), it has nevertheless come to be considered the transition point.

Martin signed the Beatles to EMI in 1962 and produced all their records until they broke up in 1970. He had the knowledge, experience, confidence and diplomacy necessary to harness brilliant but untutored instinct with creative electronics (sophisticated layering with only four channels) and acoustic tradition (the string quartet on "Yesterday").

He defines himself as "a musician who just happened to be involved in recording for 42 years." After studying oboe and composition at London's Guildhall School of Music, he produced Baroque, jazz and pop recordings. His experiments with sound effects working with Peter Sellers, Spike Milligan, Beyond the Fringe, Jonathan Miller, Peter Cook, Dudley Moore and Stan Freberg served him well later with the Beatles. His score for "A Hard Day's Night" was nominated for an Oscar. He is an adventurer who tempered new dimensions and changed our ears.

Martin learned shortly before the official prize presentation that the film would be winning: "Oh my!" he exclaimed. "Really? That's fantastic." I was taken aback by his enthusiasm, wondering how much of it was for real. Reservations gradually vanished as I realized I was facing what I had been told by friends to expect — a rather hipper-than-life English gentleman (he is certainly no sergent).



George Martin

because he defines the game. The time he flew from Cap d'Antibes to Saint-Tropez with Herbie Hancock and Quincy Jones in Eddie Barclay's helicopter sure sounded like fun.

Some names he has worked with: Dire Straits, John McLaughlin, Jeff Beck, Jimmy Webb, Neil Sedaka, Anthony Hopkins. He produced a recording of Dylan Thomas's verse play "Under Milk Wood." Speaking of a suite he wrote for string quartet and clarinet, he said: "You can't call it classical music. And it's not rock 'n' roll. I don't care what you call it really. It's just my music."

He listens to the impressionists, particularly Ravel, sometimes jazz, rarely to pop music. "I am a musician," he kept repeating, as though in need of reassurance. "I hate accountants and lawyers, but you've got to have them on your side. I probably spend too much money getting them on my side, but I'm becoming frugal now. I'm getting old [he's 66], I have certain privileges."

His privileged position as trend-forgoer and ear-changer helped him convince the Beatles, who had tired of touring, that they did not necessarily have to perform recorded material on stage.

"Something like Glenn Gould?" I said. "Exactly!" he agreed. "It's a good parallel. At the beginning people said it was cheating to record things you cannot do live. But I look at it like film and the stage. You don't expect

James Bond really to crash through a plate glass window. And you do not expect John Lennon to be able to sing harmony with himself. But if it can be done, why not do it?"

He likes building music. "But you must be extremely careful not to get involved building other people's music. You have to plow your own furrow. Doing something unusual is often a good reason in itself for doing it. You must ignore the 'Star Trek III' syndrome. I can't understand that. What a way to live."

Ironically, he gave birth to a similar syndrome himself, considering the recycling of his studio technology by others. "I regret that," he said. "It's a total misreading of what I stand for. I use technological tools, but new tools are using people. We've lost so much live music. This might seem curious coming from someone who has spent their entire life making 'dead' music, but still I feel that real music only happens when people play with people and listen to each other and something happens from heart to heart."

A "very well-known drummer" he worked with spent days programming his drum machine to construct a perfect reference track. He played it through earphones, "accompanying" himself: "It was perfect all right, perfectly sterile." Martin begged the drummer to forget the tape, because "I want the music to come directly from you." But "the couldn't play it on his own. I asked him if there was a hinge on his face and if I pull it open will I find a computer inside. He didn't think that was very funny."

Martin's Air Studio complex on the Caribbean island of Montserrat was one of the world's prime recording facilities until the island was devastated by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. He designed a new compound in Hampstead, North London, which opened in December. The 500-square-foot (45-square-meter) control room is a hub surrounded by three studios (residential facilities, full catering, parking for 25 cars).

Specifications read like Post-Industrial poetry: "... Neve VXP Legend Console, 72 Channels, with Flying Fader Automation and Recall. It can be transformed by a straightforward mode selection to suit a variety of roles, including film and video post production with LCRS monitoring and Dolby Surround Sound ..."

The building, called Lyndhurst Hall, was originally constructed as a church and missionary school in 1880. Just as Martin was telling me that Dr. Livingston was one of the missionaries who trained there, his press agent entered to say, "time's up."

"I presume," he concluded.

Single Entendres:
The Candid Stage
Bumps, Grinds and More
At Bobby Brown Concert

By Jon Pareles
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Midway through Bobby Brown's set at Madison Square Garden, a bed ascended on an elevator. Brown was on it, face down and fully clothed, atop a woman in a leotard whose high heels waded in the air; then they rolled over so the woman could write astride the singer.

It was only one of the bumps and grinds in a concert devoted to come-ons and boasts of prowess. The aptly titled "Humppin' Around the World" tour includes Brown, the Jamaican dancehall rapper Shabba Ranks, the three-woman pop hip-hop group TLC and the singer Mary J. Blige.

The directness of hip-hop has shaken up the way songs talk about sex. Suave double-entendres are now jostled by single-entendres, and onstage, performers like Brown act out blunt connotations of lines like "I will not stop/ Till I know you're hot."

Perhaps in the era of AIDS, free-wheeling sex has become one more fantasy to be acted out by pop stars. But before Brown climbed into his elevator bed, he announced that he was using "protection."

Hip-hop has also redrawn old sex roles with new wardrobes but surprisingly little change. Men conquer and brag, and women acquiesce while they look for "real love." "TLC stands up for the ladies," a member announced, but then the group sang "Ain't 2 Proud 2 Beg."

Brown navigates the new pop territory as adeptly as any performer now working. He emerged from New Edition, a vocal group modeled on the Jackson Five, to establish himself as a hip-hop-generation sex symbol, a song-and-dance man and ballad crooner who dipped into hip-hop.

Brown's new album, "Bobby" (MCA), which followed a four-and-a-half-year hiatus, and his current show invoke an even broader pop palette than his 1988 album, "Don't Be Cruel" (MCA). With his producers and songwriting collaborators, primarily Teddy Riley and

the team of L.A. Reid and Babyface, Brown cannily borrows from three decades of pop and soul. Effing a Parliament-Funkadelic phrase in "Getaway," echoing a Marvin Gaye vamp in "Good Enough." For a hip-hop touch, his set included solos for a mediocre rapper and a disk jockey.

Brown works with a troupe that includes a dozen dancers, and he runs through costumes from shiny leatherette outfits (for the funk of his recent single "Humppin' Around") to a stylized bonebody hooded sweater to a hole-in-the-knee suit, hat and cane. He dances, leaps, crawls, struts and impudently, drawing female squeals.

For Shabba Ranks, just is a big, bawdy shared joke. In a rough, exhortatory voice, he raps or chants in a thick Jamaican patois about lewd exploits, presenting himself as a sexual superman. Onstage, he mimed sexual connections with two dancers (wearing black baby-doll nighties) and with a backup singer, who moaned into her microphone.

To reach a wider pop audience, Ranks has collaborated with pop singers, who dispense melodies he interspersed with Ranks' raps; the results have made him the world's best-known dancehall performer. He is unapologetic about his raunchiness, but he did distance himself from some of his hip-hop colleagues. He complained that while people call his songs dirty, he never uses rap's typical misogynist put-downs.

Each of the three women in TLC has her own role: a nasal lead singer, a sweet-voiced obligato singer and a rapper. In a short set, their mix-and-match music came across as cheerful but contrived. Mary J. Blige, who opened the concert, brought a big, melismatic voice to songs with hip-hop's stark underpinnings; she's a singer-pitcher of old-fashioned romance above the latest rhythms. Her voice is impressive, but her style doesn't qualify her to be, as she proclaimed, "the queen of hip-hop."

At Covent Garden, a New Lease on Life for Verdi's 'Stiffelio'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — Revivals, rediscoveries, excavations have been the order of the day in the opera world for the past three decades. And none is more worthy of resurrection than Verdi's "Stiffelio," at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, in a new performing edition by the conductor, Sir Edward Downes.

It has had a curious history, not least because its subject was a curious one for Italy at the time, 1850, or for any other time: An itinerant Austrian Protestant minister is confronted with his wife's adul-

tery, and after Othello-like expressions of jealousy, indignation, denunciation and threats of vengeance, he turns to the Bible and, from the pulpit, forgives her.

The censors didn't like it, and insisted on major alterations when it was first performed in Trieste, just before the first production of "Rigoletto" in Venice. It failed. Verdi subsequently reworked it as "Aroldo" (Rimini, 1857), setting the story back to the time of the crusades and removing the locale to Saxony. The "Stiffelio" autograph was lost or destroyed.

Only recently as bits and pieces of copies of the original have been turned up in libraries and theater archives has "Stiffelio" begun to reappear, most notably in a

Parma production in 1968 and a Philips recording in 1979. Downes has had even more recent discoveries to draw upon for the edition at Covent Garden.

Not all of "Stiffelio" is from Verdi's top drawer, but much of it is, including fore-shadows of "Un ballo in maschera" (the gallows scene) and "Otello." It is melodious from beginning to end, but what is missing are the memorable melodies of the operas that came immediately afterward.

Elijah Moshinsky has not gained anything by moving the opera to late 19th-century mid-America (he was, doubtless, thinking of the Bible Belt), but not much has been lost either, aside from the anachronism of having frontiersmen dueling

with swords. In every other respect the production is traditional and excellent, including Michael Yeargan's stage designs and Peter J. Hall's Victorian costumes. The struttles, too, are helpful in straightening out some odd twists of plot.

Musically all is in good order under Downes, an eminent Verdian, and vocally in good order, too. José Carreras in the title role (he sang the Philips recording) is in radiant voice and acts a convincing clerical cuckold. Catherine Malfitano, an excellent artist if not quite a bred-to-the-idea Verdian, is splendid as the wife, and the Australian baritone Gregory Yurishch as her father brings down the house with the opera's finest set piece, a recitative and aria

(contemplating suicide) and cabaletta (contemplating revenge).

Although relatively short at just over two hours, much of "Stiffelio" comes across as attenuated. At the Fenice in Venice in 1866 it was given as part of a double bill with an ideal partner in a double bill with a more suitable companion.

Further performances are Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 10, 15 and 18. Giorgio Lamberti replaces Carreras for the last two performances.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based author and critic who specializes in music and opera.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Say No to Vance-Owen

As it works wily to bring peace to Bosnia, the United Nations Security Council now confronts a genuinely terrible choice. Should it support the plan worked out by its negotiators to break Bosnia into 10 autonomous provinces divided more or less along ethnic lines? There is one important thing to be said for that plan: Nobody has much else to suggest. But it also has one enormous drawback. It gives very little promise of establishing a peace that will endure. To the contrary, it raises a vision of a larger and more violent Lebanon — a land in which there is no rule of law and daily life is incessant throat-cutting and border warfare among the heavily armed tribes, each operating from its own strongholds.

matter, shows so little promise of providing stability. The Serbs resist the Vance-Owen plan because it would make them give up territory they now hold, and because it would require many Serbs to live as minorities in provinces dominated by their enemies. The Muslims resist it because it gives the Serbs land that they have taken by naked force, and accepts some of the results of the ethnic terrorism committed by Serbs. In their plan's behalf, the negotiators can argue that without the United Nations' intervention, the killing will continue and may well get worse. All three factions are now sufficiently well organized and supplied that they are capable of continuing to campaign actively in midwinter. Muslim countries are already pressing the Security Council to lift the arms embargo that at least one of them, Iran, has already violated. In America there is some sympathy for lifting it since so far it has mainly worked unfairly to the disadvantage of the Muslims. Unfortunately, more arms going into the area threaten not only more deaths there but a wider war spilling into other countries. All these ugly possibilities need to be acknowledged. But a peace plan has to offer some reasonable prospect of introducing a peace that will last more than a few weeks. The Vance-Owen proposal does not adequately meet that test.

Clinton's Trade Man

When historians take the measure of the Clinton presidency the verdict might well depend heavily on the performance of Mickey Kantor, the new trade representative. The world is struggling to complete an epic agreement, the Uruguay Round of international trade talks, that could add trillions of dollars to the world's economies through increased trade by the end of the decade. Nothing President Bill Clinton is likely to do to spur economic growth can come close to packing the wallop of a completed trade pact. Mr. Kantor's foremost responsibility is to resume and complete the Uruguay Round. His next responsibility is to set the finishing touches on the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada. And he needs to fend off protectionist efforts by the automobile, textile, steel and other industries seeking to win in the political marketplace what they could not achieve in the economic marketplace. Mr. Kantor starts out with virtually no familiarity with the subject and scant direction from Mr. Clinton, who downplayed trade policy throughout the campaign. But Mr. Kantor's inexperience need not be a serious liability. Carla Hills, President George Bush's trade representative, was similarly unschooled in trade policy when she took office, but she tapped a strong deputy, Julius Katz, and she proved a shrewd negotiator. Her office brought steady progress on the Uruguay Round, completed a North American accord and avoided a trade war with the European Community by negotiating a compromise on agriculture policy.

would come out a winner on almost every score — gaining vast markets for its exports. The North American agreement, the first free trade pact between a developing and an industrial country, would establish innovative provisions on resolving disputes, protecting the environment and eliminating nontariff trade barriers. Mr. Clinton promised to improve upon the labor and environmental provisions of the accord; they could stand improvement. But the agreement would be fine even as is. Mrs. Hills' job was made easier by the fact that President Bush gave her clear marching orders to negotiate free trade pacts. So far President Clinton has revealed no such resolve. Some of his advisers preach the virtues of unfettered trade. Others propose that the United States take reprisals against trade partners even if the action violates international rules. The mixed messages have led a number of industries — steel, autos, textiles, semiconductors, oil and motion pictures — to pressure the administration to erect tariff walls or, worse, block the pending Uruguay and North American accords. These pressures go well beyond legal sanctions against unfair trading practices — like those imposed on Monday by the Clinton administration on the European Community for discriminating against U.S. telecommunications and electrical suppliers. Mr. Clinton will soon have to decide whether he will be the new-generation, pro-market Democrat he proclaimed throughout the campaign — or will pander to powerful constituents clamoring for protection. Mr. Kantor can do his boss, and all Americans, immeasurable good by pushing Mr. Clinton to live by his lofty pro-growth rhetoric.

Guns in the Classroom

"Gunman Shoots 9th Grader in L.A." "English Teacher, Janitor Killed in Kentucky" "Fillet Knives Confiscated From Students in Ohio" "Student, 14, Shoots Security Guard in D.C." These and similar headlines from around the country offer a startling collage of violence in the classroom — violence that threatens not only children and teachers but schooling itself. The Justice Department estimates that 100,000 students now carry guns to school — some to do harm, others as ostensible protection. They carry them to schools in the inner city, to schools in the suburbs and to schools in rural America. This is not an urban problem; it is a societal one. Fear keeps students, and oftentimes teachers, away from school, adding to absenteeism and disorder. While the anecdotal evidence certainly suggests that in-school assaults have increased, there are no reliable statistics on the subject. The federally funded National School Safety Center relies on state data and surveys, all of which suggest that the crimes today are more grisly than they were 20 years ago if not more numerous. What can schools do? Many have added

metal detectors and security guards, though these are hardly foolproof. A few schools have reinstated the "duck-and-cover drills" reminiscent of those conducted during the Cuban missile crisis — except that the object is to dodge bullets, not bombs. Still other schools try to get at the problem through the curriculum, by teaching conflict resolution and mediation skills. But these lessons must seem awfully irrelevant in gangland. The National Education Association has called for more federal funding, in part to enforce laws prohibiting firearms in schools, in part for pilot programs that would help schools cope with and prevent the violence. But even the teachers association admits these steps would not come close to solving a problem that is beyond the education establishment's ability to handle alone. Even costly safety and security plans will not keep all troublemakers and potential killers away from school. Part of the answer is desperate to kick out of class and the police wait off the streets. It may be the key to school survival, but so far it has been a very hard place to find.

Other Comment

Yugoslavia: The Clinton Trap The Clinton administration may wish to clarify its stance on the war in ex-Yugoslavia sooner than expected. Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, in asking the UN Security Council to review the peace negotiations they have been leading for the past five months in Geneva, surely want to know whether it is worth the effort to pursue their laborious mission, or whether other scenarios are being written behind their backs, notably in Washington. Mr. Clinton's advisers, from Secretary of State Warren Christopher on down, have not hidden their disagreement with the Vance-Owen plan for the division of Bos-

nia-Herzegovina, which, in their view, unduly favors the Serbs, enshrining the effects of "ethnic cleansing." America's new leaders are now in a trap. If they decide on a military intervention in Bosnia, along with their French and British allies, they will need the cover of a UN Security Council resolution. It is hard to see how they could obtain this in the face of Moscow's strenuous opposition. But if Washington ends up rejecting the idea of a resort to force, which most Americans oppose, it will be left with no choice but to support the Vance-Owen mission — for lack of any better option.

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A Strong UN Military Presence in Bosnia, Indefinitely

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council will be meeting in New York to talk about Bosnia. It should be meeting in Sarajevo. For its entire existence, almost a half-century, the council that is charged with dealing with peace-or-war crises has not picked itself up to see one. The delegates have stayed rooted to their chairs and chamber, never seeing one drop of blood, never hearing one scream. No decent human who has seen or heard a people in agony can be the same afterward. The change in the delegates would seep through the dispatches of the delegates to the foreign offices that instruct them. At least they would have tried. Possible site: Somewhere near the

plaza I saw in December and where the other day men and women lay dead, various body parts scattered by Serbian shell fire. Yes, I know it is unlikely that delegates so long anchored on the East River will order up UN planes and hold meetings on Bosnia in Bosnia. I bring it up because the proposals for a settlement put forward by Cyrus Vance and David Owen add up to the best deal the battered Muslims of Bosnia are likely to get. But the plan would make continuous on-the-spot attention by outsiders more important than ever — military, political and personal. The first barrier to a better set-

tlement for Bosnian Muslims is that it would mean full Western military involvement in the Balkan war — and on the ground, not just up in the air. That means America. Without U.S. forces, Europe will not fight what it should have made its own battle. If President Bill Clinton wants to go to war in the Balkans, he will have to tell Americans his goals and solutions. That is the second barrier. Even a military victory would not provide a political solution. If the goal is to establish boundaries or regimes that would end the root cause of war in Yugoslavia — homicidal hatred among Serbs,

Croats, Bosnian Muslims, Albanians, Macedonians, Slovenes — dream on. That has not been achieved by centuries of foreign or domestic rulers in rich variety. To try to impose that goal now would involve the United States in a hard war and years of occupation. Bosnia has not been sovereign since the Turkish conquest in the mid-15th century. The Turks made converts of some Serbs and Croats living there — forefathers of the people now killing each other. But in 1992, Bosnian Muslims, then something less than half the population, saw independence as the only way to escape brutalization within a union with Serbs. Their fears were not fantasies.

And after Bosnian secession, the Serbian "ex"-Communist leaders who had become born-again nationalists slaughtered, raped and expelled Muslims. For cruelty, its like has not been seen even in Europe — except maybe once every couple of decades. Western rhetoric that hints more than it could deliver adds to the cruelty. The Vance-Owen plan is cumbersome — a Bosnia separated administratively into Muslim, Croatian and Serbian areas, and a jointly run Sarajevo. It may not work. And it does not strip the Serbs of all gains. But it conceivably could save Muslim society in Bosnia before it is destroyed, therefore hold out some hope of rebuilding it, and avoid hugely expanding the war for the goal of Balkan ethnic and religious harmony that is unobtainable now. If the Western goal is what it should be — to save and protect Muslims so that they can live honorably in Bosnia and not just die there — a strong United Nations military presence will be needed, indefinitely. The Vance-Owen plan would permit that force, which should be strong enough to relieve and protect Muslim population centers. That would still carry the risk of more war, but at least the political goal is reasonably attainable. Almost as important as military presence would be a constant flow of Western civilian witnesses — politicians, clergymen, intellectuals, everybody who cares whether people are murdered in their own piazzas. In the end, I suppose, the peoples of what was Yugoslavia have to hold themselves and their leaders responsible for not surrendering their hatreds, and for so being unable to live in peace with their own cousins, together or separately. For all nations with more than one history, race or religion, that is the result of demanding the satisfactions of diversity without paying the price — the restraints of unity.

The Least the West Could Do Is Arm the Bosnians

By William Pfaff

PARIS — If the United Nations is incapable of enforcing Security Council resolutions with respect to the Serbian-conquered territories of Croatia, no one can be surprised that the Croats choose to carry them out. The Security Council a year ago resolved that seized Croatian territory should be returned and refugees resettled. The Serbian irregulars who held the region disarmed. This was pious wish. It was apparent that nothing like that would be accomplished without the use of force. The deployment of UN soldiers and police in and near Krajina, in Serbian-occupied Croatian territory, gave the beleaguered Croatian defenders opportunity to suspend fighting and prepare for revenge. It gave the Serbian conquerors reason to think that UN mediation and the peace talks that subsequently began in Geneva would leave them in permanent control of the areas they had taken from Croatia.

This probably would have happened, to judge from what thus far has gone on in Geneva. Hence a Croatian counteroffensive was simply a matter of time. As the Croatian government already had said that it wanted the UN mandate withdrawn when it expires on March 8, the present Croatian attack amounts to a tactically advantageous anticipation of the inevitable. The UN forces still on the ground may here or there protect civilians and limit the damage, but they no longer serve even a theoretical peace-keeping purpose, and are in very considerable

danger themselves. Their positions and presence are open to exploitation by both sides. The Geneva talks and a succession of Security Council resolutions all have unwarrantedly presumed that a willingness to make peace existed among Serbs and Croats. This was true only on mutually irreconcilable conditions. The Serbs are determined to keep what they have taken, because most of the seized territory has a Serbian population majority. These regions are meant to be connected with Serbia proper in a new and ethnically purified Greater Serbia. The Croats have been equally determined to recover these parts of a Croatia recognized by the international community within the borders that existed before the Serbian attack in 1991. Theirs is the valid legal claim. The Serbs' is a political claim, that Serbs should be governed by Serbs, but one which they themselves have devastated by military aggression and a brutal ethnic cleansing of the villages and farms they have seized in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

You cannot make peace between people determined to have what the other refuses. The only visible settlement between Serbia and Croatia today is that which war will produce, and those who govern the two countries seem determined to carry matters to that point. In these circum-

stances, UN resolutions demanding restoration of the frontiers and communities that existed before the war broke out, like the American government's proposals for war crimes trials, parake of fantasy, given the lack of any willingness in the West to enforce such demands. As Serbia has inherited the principal elements and armament of the old Yugoslav army, however, and Croatia seems to have rather successfully retrained itself, the community left out is the one which never wanted a war in the first place, Bosnia-Herzegovina. Not only did the majority there want no war, but despite extremist elements in their ranks (reinforced by the West's indifference to the Bosnians' cause), they have thus far managed to maintain a commitment to the principle of multinational, secular, democratic government. The Bosnian government still is committed to values that are those of the United States and Western Europe. It is the weakest of the three contenders in this war, and clearly is the potential victim of the two others, who envisage Bosnia-Herzegovina's partition, possibly with a powerless "Muslim" enclave left in the middle.

One thing the West might do is supply the arms that would permit the Bosnians adequately to defend themselves. This would at least give the only community in Yugoslavia that did not want this war means to survive, which they lack today. International Herald Tribune. © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Americans Need Immigrant Workers

By Jean Lujan

WASHINGTON — Zoë Baird — and the new president's reputation — were ambushed by U.S. immigration law. Who would have thought it? The law against employing illegal aliens was directed presumably at small business owners to protect the wages and jobs of the American worker and to ensure against exploitation of the immigrant worker. It was never intended to trap the class that wrote it. What is particularly unfortunate about Ms. Baird's situation is that this particular law is wrong — and that, before eventually withdrawing her candidacy, she had to apologize for breaking it and swear to enforce it if she became attorney general. There was no discussion about changing it.

The law makes a lawbreaker out of an employer who has a job that must be done and that no U.S. worker wants to do, and who, in desperation, gives that job to an unauthorized immigrant. Zoë Baird, because of her considerable wealth, may have had alternatives for solving her employment problem, but most people who get trapped by this law do not. There are not enough U.S. workers willing to live-in and perform child care or elderly care or care for the disabled. There also are not enough U.S. workers willing to wash dishes and mop floors. The Labor Department routinely certifies that fact when it approves applications submitted by employers seeking immigrant visas for these workers. Zoë Baird obtained that certification on behalf of the Peruvian couple in her employ. I have obtained that certification on behalf of dishwashers in my employ.

One would think that, having ascertained that no U.S. workers would be adversely affected, the United States would allow the alien to take the job. Instead, the employer must wait years before lawfully employing that person. The children will be in graduate school and the business will be long closed before immigrant visas are issued. This scenario is true for all so-called unskilled laborers under the 1986 im-

migration Control and Reform Act. Unfortunately, there is not a big lobby for unskilled laborers in Washington. So little support is there for this group that only at the last minute when revising the law in 1990 did Congress agree to include a provision for 10,000 visa numbers for unskilled immigrants — out of approximately 750,000 immigrant visas issued per year! It is not generally understood that this law applies to families seeking care for an elderly or disabled member who may have no other choice but live-in help. It also applies to thousands of small businesses that depend on unskilled laborers — to wash dishes and mop floors. Perhaps there is no sympathy for our predicament because most Americans know that the wages paid for these jobs are low and the job is hard. I pay the cleaning person at my bakery \$6.50 per hour, and he works very hard for his pay. What good U.S. worker would want such a job? (This job paid \$16,000 last year, three paid holidays, three paid sick days and two weeks of paid vacation. We pay 50 percent of health insurance for those employees who wish to enroll. The business cannot afford to pay more.)

It is my sense that most Americans look at the homeless on the streets and see potential employees for these unskilled positions. I can attest to the fact that this is not a solution. We are a small business in the inner city. The rare U.S. applicant for these menial jobs is almost always on drugs, alcoholic or just out of jail looking to go back in. I have hired my share — with little success. The additions are stronger than both of us. I have a business to run, and it is not a rehabilitation center; we are struggling to survive. I need honest, reliable, reasonably hardworking employees. For the time being, many small business owners in Washington have been able to overcome the shortage of



Clinton Did Well to Think Again on Haiti

By Michael Teitelbaum

NEW YORK — Candidate Bill Clinton condemned the Bush administration for a "cruel policy of retaining Haitian refugees to a brutal dictatorship without an asylum hearing," and promised to give them "temporary asylum until we restored the elected government." Haitians construed this promise to mean that Mr. Clinton would admit them all. In making it he evidently underestimated Haiti's economic and political desperation and the mass migrations it has produced for decades. Perhaps one-fifth of all Haitians

have already escaped the Western Hemisphere's poorest country and now live in the United States, the Dominican Republic or the Bahamas. Hundreds of thousands of the 6.5 million people left would depart if they could find a country to admit them. Emigration accelerated after the coup in September 1991 when Haiti's first democratically elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was ousted. Some migrants were persecuted as Aristide supporters; others fled the endemic poverty, worsened by economic sanctions aimed at restoring Father Aristide to power. After Mr. Clinton was elected, migrants flooded to beaches and boat builders. Suddenly more than a thousand wooden boats able to transport up to 200,000 people were visibly under construction. Father Aristide, asked to exhort his countrymen to stay home, did so by radio, but those waiting to leave were undeterred. At that point, Mr. Clinton embraced George Bush's

Time to Look at Alternative Medicine

By Charles R. Halpern

NEW YORK — The medical establishment is failing its patients. A study reported in the New England Journal of Medicine discloses that a third of Americans are turning to alternative medical therapies. For too long, doctors, hospitals, insurance companies and the government have ignored alternative healing techniques. Placing a greater emphasis on treating the emotional and psychological dimensions of illness will help solve the health care crisis by improving well-being, lowering costs and conserving valuable resources. Arthur Kleinman, professor of psychiatry at Harvard, argues for distinguishing between "disease," a medical condition, and "illness," a person's experience of that disease. Only a portion of suffering comes from disease; the rest comes from a sense of helplessness and fear.

The high-tech, profit-center mentality that rules much of medicine focuses almost exclusively on disease. But there is convincing evidence that treating illness as well as disease is more humane and achieves better results at lower costs. A support group for women with terminal breast cancer, led by David Spiegel, a Stanford psychiatrist, met weekly for a year. Participation improved the quality of the women's lives and extended their lives. In a follow-up 10 years later, Dr. Spiegel found that group members lived twice as long on average as women

with similar cancer and treatment who were not in the group. The Stanford study is one of dozens of clinical experiments in recent years to demonstrate the benefits of "mind-body" techniques — including support groups, deep relaxation, meditation and psychotherapy. At Harvard's Deaconess Hospital in Boston and at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center in Worcester, patients are taught how to handle the emotional dimensions of their illnesses. More than 14,000 patients passed through these programs in the last year alone. Most report a lessening of medical symptoms and a reduced need for expensive medical care. These programs make fiscal and medical sense. Dean Ornish of the University of California Medical School at San Francisco developed an innovative alternative to bypass surgery. Using a combination of group support, meditation, diet and exercise, his patients have been able to reverse coronary artery disease. And his program costs far less than the \$40,000 required for a single bypass.

These techniques free up medical resources. At Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York City, elderly hip-fracture patients given mental health counseling in addition to normal medical care left the hospital an average of two days earlier than those who received no counseling. If an experimental medication had brought about these results, drug companies would be racing to get it to market. Yet insurers balk at reimbursing alternative treatments, even if they have been provided by hospitals. Few hospitals offer such services; medical schools rarely teach mind-body therapies. What should be done? The National Institutes of Health recently established an Office of Alternative Medicine, but its \$2 million research budget is woefully inadequate and should be increased. Insurance companies and health maintenance organizations should cover mind-body methods of proved efficacy. Together with increased emphasis on disease prevention and compassionate primary care, mind-body medicine poses a challenge and an opportunity to health policy planners and the industry. As long as we continue to treat disease in the old way, the nation will never be able to keep up with escalating health costs. President Clinton has the opportunity to usher in not only universal health care but also a commitment to provide health care that is humane, inexpensive and beneficial.

The writer is president of the Nathan Cummings Foundation, which supports programs in health and other areas. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1893: Cannibals at Sea HAMBURG — A charge of cannibalism has been brought against the surviving sailors of the Norwegian ship Tekla, who were landed at Copenhagen by the Danish barque Coroner. According to the Copenhagen Telegraph, when, after the survivors of the wreck had for sixteen days been in the rigging without food, a Dutch sailor offered to sacrifice himself. The others refused to accept unless his wife were drawn. The lot fell upon the Dutchman. He was killed by the Scandinavians, who preserved his blood, which served as their sustenance until they were rescued. The survivors, who were half demented and incapable of movement when they were rescued, will be brought to trial in their own country. 1918: Wilson Sits Tight LONDON — According to special despatches, President Wilson is not afraid of people who are trying to

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OPINION

Adding a B to 'Republican Comeback'

By David S. Broder

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Republicans have been lucky in their choices of party chairmen. Over the years, to be sure, they have had plenty of mediocrities. But when they have needed exceptional talent, they have found it.

he told national committee members here Friday that it was up to them "to prove that lightning can strike three times." Later that day, lightning struck a rumped, chummy 45-year-old lawyer named Haley Barbour and left him as the third-ballot winner of the party's top job.

"Third B" is only one reason that this first major gathering of Republicans since George Bush's defeat found them surprisingly full of hope. Part of it is President Bill Clinton's stumbling start.

The meeting here clearly signaled the beginning of the end for abortion as a litmus test issue for Republicanism. Many skirmishes remain to be fought, but the main-broom conservatives like Mr. Barbour who now run the party recognize that the party must have a different identity from the National-Right-to-Life Committee if it is to become competitive again.

Italy Down the Drain?

As an American who has lived in Europe for 17 of the past 25 years, mostly in Italy and Germany, I am concerned that Italy is sliding ever deeper into an economic and social abyss.

A Likening for the Leica

Regarding "Leica, Bucking a Trend, Focuses on Germany to Keep Its Cut Image" (Jan. 15) by Brandon Mitchner:

Defining Abortion

Regarding "Children Need to Hear That Sex Is for Grown-Ups" (Meanwhile, Dec. 30) by Ellen Hopkins:

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

the north. Everywhere, one hears the phrase, "What can one do?" As long as this attitude prevails, Italy, which could be one of the greatest countries on earth, will go on rotting from within. I continue to hope it will wake up and rise to its potential.

PC Recipes for the Mother(?) Tongue

By Michiko Kakutani

NEW YORK — Last month's inaugural festivities, with their celebration in Maya Angelou's words, of "humankind," constituted a kind of official embrace of multiculturalism and a new politics of inclusion: "the Asian, the Hispanic, the Jew, The African, the Native American, the Sioux, The Catholic, the Muslim, the French, the Greek, The Irish, the Rabbi, the Priest, the Sheikh, The Gay, the Straight, the Preacher, The privileged, the homeless, the Teacher."

The mood of political correctness, however, has already made firm inroads into popular culture. Washington boasts a cable television show called "Politically Correct Cooking" that features interviews in the kitchen with representatives from groups like People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. The Coppertone suntan lotion people are planning to give their longtime cover girl, Little Miss (Ms.) Coppertone, a male equivalent, Little Mr. Coppertone. And even Superman (Super-person) is rumored to be returning this spring, reimagined as four ethnically diverse clones: an African-American, an Asian, a Caucasian and a Latino.

Nowhere is this PC mood more striking than in the increasingly noisy debate over language — that has moved from university campuses to the country at large — a development that which both underscores Americans' puritanical zeal for reform and their unwavering faith in the talismanic power of words.

These rules can make for messy moral dilemmas. Whereas "battered wife" is a gender-biased term, the gender-free term "battered spouse," Ms. Maggio notes, incorrectly implies "that men and women are equally battered."

On one hand, says Francine Wattman Frank and Paula A. Traicher in their book "Language, Gender and Professional Writing," "he or she" is an appropriate construction for talking about an individual (like a jockey, say) who belongs to a profession that is predominantly male — it is a way of emphasizing "that such occupations are not barred to women or that women's concerns need to be kept in mind."

They add, however, that using masculine pronouns rhetorically can underscore ongoing male dominance in those fields, implying the need for change.

But will making PC changes in language remove the prejudice in people's minds? Should we really spend time trying to come up with nonmale-based alternatives to "Midwest touch" or "Achilles heel" and "Montezuma's revenge"? Can the avoidance of "violent ex-

pressions and metaphors" like "killing two birds with one stone" or "kick an idea around" actually promote a more harmonious world? The point is not that the excesses of the word police are comical. The point is that their intolerance has disturbing implications. Getting up by phrases like "bullshit on America" or "the city of brotherly love" tends to distract attention from the real problems of prejudice and injustice that exist in society, turning them into mere questions of semantics.

As euphemism proliferates with the rise of political correctness, there is a spread of the sort of sloppy, abstract language that Orwell said is "designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind."

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A Likening for the Leica

Regarding "Leica, Bucking a Trend, Focuses on Germany to Keep Its Cut Image" (Jan. 15) by Brandon Mitchner:

The Leica camera is not only a cult object but an excellent investment. Used Leicas sell at above their original price. Leica cameras made over 50 years ago are still quite usable.

Yes, I am a fanatic about the Leica. I got my first one when I was 13, more than 50 years ago. But surely it is inaccurate to say that Leica's "luxury bodies and lenses are made of special optical glass. I believe your writer meant to say that the lens mounts are made of metal."

Defining Abortion

Regarding "Children Need to Hear That Sex Is for Grown-Ups" (Meanwhile, Dec. 30) by Ellen Hopkins:

Following a paragraph that seems sympathetic to abortion, the writer says of giving up a baby for adoption, "surrendering the flesh of your flesh is wrenching." If surrendering that flesh of your flesh is wrenching, then what about killing the flesh of your flesh, which is what abortion is?

Editor's note: Mr. Aglib enlightens, correcting an editing error.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Feb. 2, 1993

Table of International Funds with columns for fund name, ticker, and price. Includes sections for International Funds, Other Funds, and various regional funds.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the high and low prices for the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	110 1/4	+1/4
MSFT	40 1/4	+1/4
GE	34 1/4	+1/4
AMT	27 1/4	+1/4
DIS	25 1/4	+1/4
INTL	24 1/4	+1/4
WAL	23 1/4	+1/4
TRW	22 1/4	+1/4
BA	21 1/4	+1/4
GM	20 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	19 1/4	+1/4
SPY	18 1/4	+1/4
GOV	17 1/4	+1/4
IND	16 1/4	+1/4
COM	15 1/4	+1/4
REX	14 1/4	+1/4
WAT	13 1/4	+1/4
WY	12 1/4	+1/4
WV	11 1/4	+1/4
WU	10 1/4	+1/4
WV	9 1/4	+1/4
WU	8 1/4	+1/4
WV	7 1/4	+1/4
WU	6 1/4	+1/4
WV	5 1/4	+1/4
WU	4 1/4	+1/4
WV	3 1/4	+1/4
WU	2 1/4	+1/4
WV	1 1/4	+1/4

Stocks rose in early trading as investors reacted to reports that the Federal Reserve might raise interest rates. The Dow Jones Industrial Average gained 100.50 points to 10,000.00. The S&P 500 index rose 15.25 points to 345.25. The Nasdaq Composite Index advanced 12.75 points to 1,125.25. The Russell 2000 Index climbed 18.50 points to 415.25. The New York Stock Exchange reported a record volume of 1.2 billion shares traded.

Analysts expect continued volatility in the market as investors weigh the impact of the Fed's actions. The market is expected to remain in a range-bound pattern until further news is received. Key sectors to watch include technology, healthcare, and financial services.

The market's performance today reflects a mix of optimism and caution. While some investors are bullish on the economy's recovery, others are concerned about inflationary pressures. The overall sentiment is cautiously optimistic.

Commodity prices showed mixed movement. Oil prices fell 0.25 dollars to 22.50 per barrel. Gold prices rose 10 dollars to 380 per ounce. Silver prices advanced 0.10 dollars to 5.10 per ounce. Wheat prices fell 0.05 dollars to 1.85 per bushel. Corn prices rose 0.02 dollars to 1.90 per bushel.

Commodity markets are influenced by global supply and demand. Oil prices are sensitive to geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. Gold prices are driven by uncertainty in the global economy. Agricultural prices are affected by weather conditions and harvest reports.

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Foreign exchange rates showed a general decline. The dollar weakened against the yen, falling to 108 yen per dollar. The dollar also fell against the British pound, dropping to 1.65 pounds per dollar. The dollar's value against the Swiss franc fell to 1.50 francs per dollar.

Foreign exchange markets are influenced by interest rate differentials and economic growth. The dollar's decline is attributed to the Fed's tighter monetary policy. Investors are looking for safe-haven assets as a result of the market's volatility.

The market's performance today reflects a mix of optimism and caution. While some investors are bullish on the economy's recovery, others are concerned about inflationary pressures. The overall sentiment is cautiously optimistic.

Interest rates remained steady. The 3-month Treasury bill yield was 6.50 percent. The 6-month Treasury bill yield was 7.00 percent. The 1-year Treasury bill yield was 7.50 percent. The 2-year Treasury note yield was 8.00 percent. The 5-year Treasury note yield was 8.50 percent. The 10-year Treasury note yield was 9.00 percent. The 30-year Treasury bond yield was 9.50 percent.

Interest rate markets are influenced by the Fed's policy decisions. The Fed's actions are aimed at controlling inflation and promoting economic growth. Investors are monitoring the Fed's moves closely for signals on the future direction of the economy.

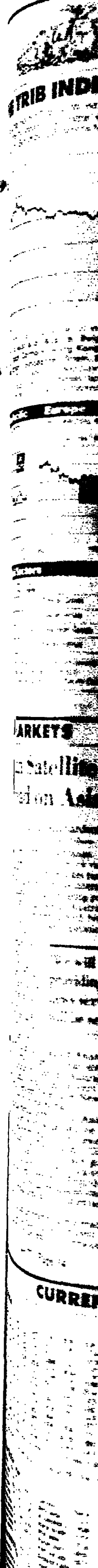
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Market news and commentary. Analysts predict a range-bound market for the near future. Investors are advised to stay diversified and avoid speculation. The market is expected to remain volatile until further news is received.

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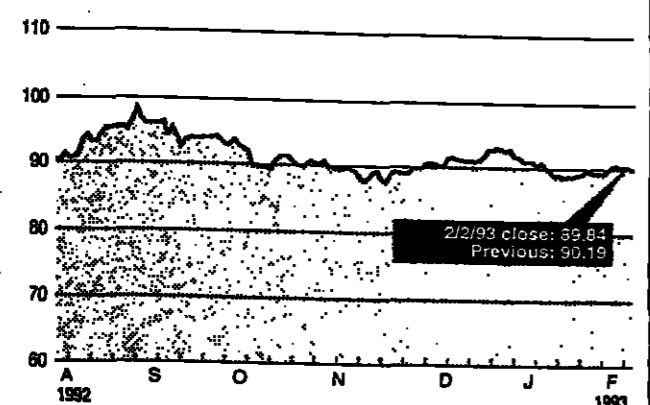


سكان الامم

(Continued on Page 15)



THE TRIB INDEX: 89.84



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors (Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services) and a list of countries.

MIT Economists Descend on D.C.

By Steven Greenhouse

WASHINGTON — In the realm of economics, the arrival of President Bill Clinton means that the liberals from Massachusetts have been anointed and the conservatives from Illinois have been banished.

Among the MIT crowd descending on Washington: Laura D'Andrea Tyson, a professor at the University of California at Berkeley and the chairman-designee of the Council of Economic Advisors, received a doctorate in economics from MIT in 1974.

DAF Forced to Seek Protection

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — DAF NV was turned over to court-appointed administrators Tuesday, blaming the Dutch and Flemish governments for withholding aid.

Although the company has a chance to remain in business, analysts said shareholders were likely to lose much of their investments and the jobs of many of the company's 12,600 employees were at risk.

Benz AG. It has had cumulative losses of about 800 million guilders in the past three years.

DAF said it filed for protection at the district court of Den Bosch. On Monday, DAF said the withholding of short-term bank credit meant it was unable to meet its bills.

The Dutch government cited British banks for the filing. The Dutch government has pledged 200 million guilders, but refused to advance the 50 million guilders for fear that it would have to pay more while the bank negotiation continued.

MEDIA MARKETS

Australian Satellite Station Can't Tread on Asian Toes

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — When Australian Broadcasting Corp. launches an Asian television service via satellite on Feb. 17, it will be entering a vast new market but one that is suddenly starting to look quite crowded as international broadcasters move in to tap its audience and advertising potential.

The corporation's service, known as Australia Television International, or ATVI, will be competing with broadcasters that have also leased channels on one of two operational communication satellites owned by PT Telkom.

Other broadcasters planning to launch Asian operations via the Indonesian satellite, probably later this year, are America's Discovery information and education channel; Australia's main commercial TV network, Channel Nine; and a joint venture news and entertainment venture between Television New Zealand Ltd. and Business News Network of Hong Kong.

Victor Kin, regional media director for Asia in the Singapore office of Ogilvy & Mather Worldwide, said he foresaw cut-throat competition as the newcomers battle for viewers and advertisers with strongly entrenched local TV stations.

ATVI will broadcast from Darwin in English for eight hours a day, offering a diet of Australian-produced children's programs, language education, drama, comedy, documentaries, regional news and current affairs.

A number of Australian programs have already proved popular on Asian TV. But Bruce Donald, ATVI's project director, said that to find a permanent place in the region, the new channel would have

Retired Workers Pose Huge Burden for GM

By Doron P. Levin

ACKNOWLEDGING that it faces monumental expenses over the next 20 years for retiree health-care benefits, General Motors Corp. has said that it is taking a \$20.8 billion after-tax charge against 1992 earnings.

The accounting adjustment means that GM will post a net loss of about \$2.5 billion for 1992, far exceeding the American corporate record loss of \$4.97 billion that IBM set just last week.

GM's announcement late Monday sent its stock down 62.5 cents to \$37.50 a share in Tuesday afternoon trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

On a positive note, GM also said that recent efforts to control operating costs in its troubled North American automotive business were apparently working.

The announcement followed a meeting of the GM board at the automaker's pro-

Soviets Had More Glitter Than Gold

By Fred Hiatt

MOSCOW — A former Soviet prime minister said in a newspaper interview Tuesday that the Soviet Union had squandered its gold reserves long before commonly supposed, but concealed the fact in order to attract Western loans.

The former prime minister, Valentin S. Pavlov, who is under indictment for his alleged part in a hard-line coup attempt in August 1991, boasted that he had been able to fool foreign bankers into believing the Soviet Union possessed ample gold reserves.

"We used to attract huge amounts of private banking capital," Mr. Pavlov told the ultraconservative newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya. "They brought us their money as if we were a savings bank."

much energy and political capital to talk with Western countries on postponing repayment.

But Mr. Pavlov, far from acknowledging any mishandling of the Soviet economy, on Tuesday blamed Russia's troubles on the candor of his reform-minded successors. He said that the economist Grigori A. Yavlinsky, a former adviser to Mr. Gorbachev who pushed for market-oriented reforms, was wrong to reveal Moscow's poverty.

"When Yavlinsky gained access to the figures and could not resist the temptation of making himself popular with his revelations," he dealt a deadly blow at the country's economy, its payments balance and its credibility," Mr. Pavlov said.

Mr. Yavlinsky shocked the Western financial world in September 1991, when he revealed that the Soviet Union had only 240 tons of gold in its reserves, then worth less than \$3 billion. The Kremlin since 1926 had kept secret the worth of its reserves, and Western experts had estimated them at well over 1,000 tons.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES. Table with multiple columns for various currencies (Eurocurrency, Key Money Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates) and interest rates.

MARKET DIARY

Pressure on Drugs Hurts Blue Chips

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks were mixed Tuesday, as profit-taking and weak bond prices pressured blue-chip issues, especially drug stocks, but smaller shares advanced.

The Dow Jones industrial average eased 3.51 points, to 3,328.67, but advancing issues outnumbered declining on the New York Stock Exchange by a 9-to-7 ratio.

The Nasdaq index of over-the-counter stocks rose 3.35, to 705.12, just below its record high, and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was little changed at 442.55, up 0.03.

Dealers ignored a report showing the index of leading indicators advanced by a better-than-expected 1.9 percent in December, as well as a separate report that showed new home sales shot up 6.3 percent in December, the first increase in three months.

Despite the positive spin, "all eyes are on the unemployment report" for January, due out Friday, said Alan Ackerman, executive vice president at Reich & Co., since the economic recovery has yet to translate into new jobs.

Drug stocks were notable losers on broad selling pressures, while high-technology issues led their own after Monday's conspicuous advances, and retailers showed moderate strength.

Treasury securities weakened in the face of strong data on the U.S. economy. They reacted especially to recession year of 1991, indicating this traditional engine of the American economy was responding to lower interest rates.

Such figures are consistent with the current level of growth just above 3 percent, which is barely enough to increase employment. Mr. Weiss forecasts 3.2 percent growth in the first quarter, slacking off to 2.6 percent in the second as consumer spending runs out of steam for lack of job growth.

Foreign Exchange The dollar remains vulnerable because interest rates in most European countries are much higher than in the United States, said Lisa Finstrom, currency analyst at Lehman Brothers.

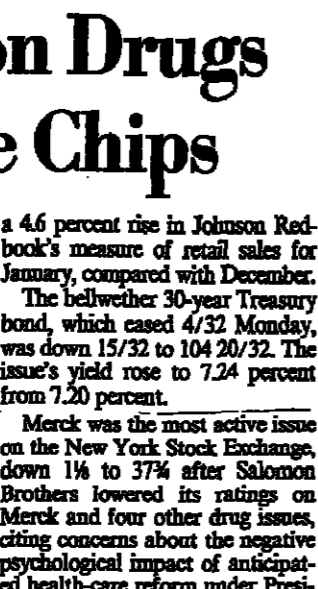
Against European currencies in New York on Tuesday and sent the beleaguered British pound spinning downward, news agencies reported. "There was a sudden rush of sterling sales for dollars — sterling sentiment is so fragile now that players will use any excuse to dump it," said a bank trader in London.

Despite the dollar's overall strength, it slipped to 124,650 yen from 125,055. Traders attributed the yen's resilience to a big shift in fund holdings out of markets. The mark slid to about 75.91 yen from 76.49 on Monday.

The dollar rose to 5.5225 French francs, from 5.5180 and it ended at 1.5225 Swiss francs, up from 1.5180.

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Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close for various indices like S&P 500, NYSE, and NASDAQ.

Standard & Poor's Indexes table showing performance for Industrials, Utilities, and other sectors.

NYSE Indexes table with columns for High, Low, and Close for various market segments.

NASDAQ Indexes table showing market activity for various technology and growth stocks.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, and Close for the American Stock Exchange.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing yields and prices for various bond categories.

Market Sales table detailing trading volume and value for different market types.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading table showing activity for odd-lot transactions.

S&P 100 Index Options table listing call and put option prices for the S&P 100 index.

NYSE Diary table providing a daily summary of market activity and key events.

Amex Diary table providing a daily summary of market activity for the American Stock Exchange.

NASDAQ Diary table providing a daily summary of market activity for the Nasdaq market.

NYSE Most Active table listing the most actively traded stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

AMEX Most Active table listing the most actively traded stocks on the American Stock Exchange.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing prices for various European futures contracts.

Food table showing prices for various food commodities like sugar and coffee.

Metals table showing prices for various metal commodities like aluminum and copper.

Grains table showing prices for various grain commodities like wheat and corn.

Livestock table showing prices for various livestock commodities like hogs and cattle.

Financial table showing prices for various financial instruments like bonds and currencies.

Commodity table showing prices for various commodity groups like energy and metals.

Stock table showing prices for various individual stocks.

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Restructuring Hits Pepsi's Earnings

PURCHASE, N.Y. (Combined Dispatches) — PepsiCo Inc. said Tuesday that operating profit of its core beverage business fell 66 percent to \$66.9 million in the fourth quarter of 1992, after restructuring charges.

Overall, PepsiCo's fourth-quarter net income slipped 2 percent from a year earlier, to \$265.6 million. Revenue for the food and beverage company rose 16.3 percent to \$6.79 billion.

The company said it recorded fourth-quarter beverage restructuring charges of \$115.4 million for domestic and \$29.6 million for international. Operating profit at the Frito-Lay snack-foods business increased 18 percent in the quarter to \$304.6 million.

Operating profit at the Pizza Hut restaurant business posted a \$5 percent profit increase, to \$224.1 million. PepsiCo operates the Pizza Hut and KFC restaurant chains.

Tenneco Has Profit Despite Case Unit

HOUSTON (Bloomberg) — Tenneco Inc. said Tuesday that it had swung to a \$35 million net profit in the fourth quarter of 1992, after a loss of \$26 million a year earlier, continuing what Chairman Michael Walsh, called a "basic corporate turnaround" begun in late 1991.

The diversified industrial company, with interests in natural-gas pipelines, farm equipment and shipbuilding, said fourth-quarter income from continuing operations was \$47 million, compared with a loss of \$204 million a year earlier, excluding restructuring charges and asset sales.

Fourth-quarter 1992 revenue slipped 8 percent to \$3.31 billion. Tenneco's J.I. Case farm and construction-equipment business narrowed its fourth-quarter loss to \$94 million from \$227 million a year earlier. Tenneco said Case would cut production by 18 percent in the first quarter of 1993 from the year-earlier period.

The move, combined with seasonally low sales, will result in a "fairly sizeable" loss at Case for first quarter 1993, said Dana Mead, Case's chairman.

Case's European division will continue to drag the whole group down, Mr. Mead said. Tenneco is conducting an "extremely intense evaluation" of options for Case, including the possibility of moving some European production work from Europe to the United States.

Charges Weigh Down GTE Income

NEW YORK (AP) — GTE Corp. reported Tuesday a 19 percent drop, to \$417 million, in fourth-quarter earnings and a \$754 million annual loss, for 1992. It had earned \$1.58 billion a year earlier.

GTE, which specializes in telecommunications, said the drop came from charges related to the sale of its electrical-products group, retirement of high-interest debt and changes in accounting rules.

Separately, Sprint, the third-largest U.S. long-distance carrier, said that it had earned a record \$117 million in the fourth quarter, up from \$96 million a year ago. It said it benefited from growing long-distance revenues and greater use of its services and products.

Special Items Slash RJR's Profit

NEW YORK (Reuters) — RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp., the tobacco and food giant, reported Tuesday a 75 percent slump in fourth-quarter net earnings, as special charges of more than \$160 million hurt its bottom line.

For the latest quarter, RJR said it earned \$37 million, against earnings a year earlier of \$155 million. Sales rose 2.7 percent to \$4.08 billion.

Subroto Sees Big OPEC Cut

DAVOS, Switzerland — OPEC will probably cut daily oil production by between 1 million and 1.5 million barrels in an attempt to boost prices "substantially," its secretary-general, Subroto, said Tuesday.

He said the cuts from the ceiling of 24.5 million barrels a day set in November would likely be decided by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at its meeting on Feb. 13.

Subroto said official figures for OPEC's January output were not available but secondary sources put the level at 24.9 million barrels a day.

He said the cuts would "substantially strengthen" prices of crude oil produced by OPEC members. The benchmark North Sea Brent crude traded Tuesday at \$18.52 a barrel, virtually unchanged from Monday.

U.S. FUTURES

Grains table showing prices for various grain futures contracts.

Metals table showing prices for various metal futures contracts.

Livestock table showing prices for various livestock futures contracts.

Financial table showing prices for various financial futures contracts.

Commodity table showing prices for various commodity futures contracts.

Stock table showing prices for various individual stock futures contracts.

Index table showing prices for various market index futures contracts.

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Stock table showing prices for various individual stock futures contracts.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Amsterdam table showing stock prices for various companies in Amsterdam.

Helsinki table showing stock prices for various companies in Helsinki.

Hong Kong table showing stock prices for various companies in Hong Kong.

Brussels table showing stock prices for various companies in Brussels.

Johannesburg table showing stock prices for various companies in Johannesburg.

Frankfurt table showing stock prices for various companies in Frankfurt.

London table showing stock prices for various companies in London.

Milan table showing stock prices for various companies in Milan.

Stockholm table showing stock prices for various companies in Stockholm.

Montreal table showing stock prices for various companies in Montreal.

Paris table showing stock prices for various companies in Paris.

Sydney table showing stock prices for various companies in Sydney.

Tokyo table showing stock prices for various companies in Tokyo.

Sao Paulo table showing stock prices for various companies in Sao Paulo.

Singapore table showing stock prices for various companies in Singapore.

Zurich table showing stock prices for various companies in Zurich.

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BRITISH POUND table showing exchange rates for the British pound.

CANADIAN DOLLAR table showing exchange rates for the Canadian dollar.

GERMAN MARK table showing exchange rates for the German mark.

SWISS FRANC table showing exchange rates for the Swiss franc.

INDUSTRIALS table showing prices for various industrial commodities.

HEATING OIL table showing prices for heating oil.

SOYBEANS table showing prices for soybean futures.

WHEAT table showing prices for wheat futures.

CORN table showing prices for corn futures.

COFFEE table showing prices for coffee futures.

German Carmakers Gloomy

Bloomberg Business News
FRANKFURT — After a year of record sales and production, German carmakers are braced for recession in 1993, with sales expected to drop between 8 percent and 10 percent, industry officials said Monday.

Achim Diekmann, a director of the German automakers' association, VDA, said car production was expected to slump 15 percent to 20 percent from record levels of 1992. He was speaking at the traditional auto-industry outlook news conference on Monday night.

"As a result, the German auto industry, which accounts for more than 11 percent of the country's gross domestic product, plans drastic job cuts this year. In 1992, it shed more than 40,000 of its 773,000 jobs. "I figure that at least that many jobs will be lost in the car industry this year," Mr. Diekmann said. "An end to that trend isn't yet in sight."

Last year, German automakers increased overall production by 3 percent to 5.19 million vehicles.

Passenger cars accounted for 4.86 million of the 1992 total, up 4 percent from 1991. Production of light commercial vehicles fell 7 percent to 188,057 units; production of heavy trucks fell 8 percent to 142,163.

German automakers posted record exports in 1992, despite rising output costs and the strengthening of the Deutsche mark. Exports rose 16 percent to 2.73 million units.

"Exports will decline this year," Mr. Diekmann said. "Originally we had projected 1993 exports to Western Europe to decline 1 percent; but now it looks more like 5 percent." Sales to Western Europe account for 84 percent of Germany's auto exports.

Mr. Diekmann's forecast for overall 1993 sales to fall between 8 percent and 10 percent, comes after a price-adjusted increase of 4 percent in 1992 to 237 billion DM (\$145 billion). In nonadjusted terms, sales rose 6 percent from 1991.

Most of last year's increase resulted from a rise in exports, up a nominal 14 percent and a price-adjusted 12 percent, to 109 billion

DM. Sales in Germany were unchanged in nominal terms and fell a price-adjusted 3 percent to 128 billion DM.

As often, new registrations indicated the future trend, while production ran at record levels. In 1992, new car registrations in Germany fell 5.5 percent to 3.93 million.

Mr. Diekmann expects 1993 registrations to fall about 17 percent to 3.25 million vehicles. "Only in the second half of the year can we expect some improvement," he said.

German producers defended their dominant position in the domestic market in 1992, accounting for 65.4 percent of total registrations, up from 64.6 percent in 1991.

Japanese automakers were the biggest losers of market share. They accounted for 13.3 percent of total 1992 registrations, down from 14.7 percent in 1991.

Yet German manufacturers are painting a gloomy picture for their 1993 prospects. "Labor and production costs are throttling us," said VDA's president, Erika Emmerich. "On top of that the burden from taxes and environmental regulations is higher than in most other countries."

Sales are expected to drop by as much as 10 percent in 1993.

Slovaks, Czechs Split Currencies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PRAGUE — The Czech and Slovak legislatures on Tuesday approved the abolition of the Czechoslovak koruna as the common currency of their two republics, in favor of separate koruna currencies.

Officials said 173 of the 189 deputies present in the Czech legislature voted in favor of the bill, with 16 abstentions. In Bratislava, the Slovak deputies adopted a similar bill with 116 for and 16 abstentions.

The technical separation of the two currencies was expected to begin Thursday. Starting then, bank and post office counters in both republics will exchange for every adult a maximum of 4,000 Czechoslovak koruny (\$138) for stamped currency valid in each country as of next Monday.

Thousands of government employees have been busy for weeks stamping Czechoslovak federal banknotes with Czech and Slovak markings. Both countries plan to introduce new banknotes later in the year.

Bank accounts and savings deposits will be recognized in both republics automatically as valid in the new currencies.

The initial exchange rate will be 1 to 1.

But Slovakia, burdened with obsolete industries built during the Communist era, is expected to devalue the currency by between 30 and 50 percent as a way of boosting exports. (AP, Reuters)

Profit Low, for Now, At Matra-Hachette

PARIS — Matra-Hachette, the newly merged defense and publishing conglomerate, said Tuesday that it expected profit for 1992 to be around 350 million francs (\$64 million), at the bottom of the range that was forecast before its merger last year.

But the company said its profit was likely to rise substantially in 1993 and could exceed 1 billion francs by 1996.

Jean-Luc Lagardère, the chairman, said Tuesday at a news conference that he expected profit to rise by 30 percent a year on average during the period from 1993 to 1996, while sales should increase by 5 percent a year.

The improved 1993 results would reflect tighter management, better profitability in its North American operations and lower financial costs due to an improved balance sheet, the company said.

Last year, company officials had estimated that the merged concern would earn between 350 million and 450 million francs in 1992.

Profit in the course of 1992 has been well below historical levels for

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
1900	2500	200	
1700	2300	180	
1500	2100	160	
1300	1900	140	
1100	1700	120	
900	1500	100	
700	1300	80	
500	1100	60	
300	900	40	
100	700	20	
0	500	0	

Exchange Index	1992	1991	Change
Amsterdam CBS Trend	98.40	98.40	+0.41
Brussels Stock Index	5,980.89	5,888.11	+0.79
Frankfurt DAX	1,883.09	1,585.16	+0.13
Frankfurt FAZ	629.96	620.14	+0.14
Helsinki HEX	676.77	679.68	-0.38
London Financial Times 30	2,995.70	2,904.10	-0.38
London FTSE 100	2,834.40	2,851.80	-0.80
Madrid General Index	228.99	228.72	+1.26
Milan MIB	1,886.08	1,060.08	+0.46
Paris CAC 40	1,787.51	1,785.90	+0.06
Stockholm Adbasvassvarden	1,828.83	1,036.40	-0.73
Vicarsa Stock Index	356.54	354.48	+0.58
Zurich SBS	710.26	710.00	+0.04

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

EC Assails U.S. Over Export Curbs

BRUSSELS — The European Community on Tuesday criticized U.S. moves to curb EC exports, which have raised fears of increased protectionism by the administration of President Bill Clinton.

EC trade ministers denounced what they called prohibitive U.S. anti-dumping duties imposed last week on steel exporters in seven EC countries and expressed grave concern about Monday's threat to ban bids by EC companies for U.S. government contracts.

The ministers said the U.S. action on steel exports was unacceptable and asked the commissioner for external economic relations, Sir Leon Brittan, to say so forcefully when he meets the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, in Washington on Feb. 11.

A statement after the trade ministers' regular meeting did not say what the Community would do if the United States kept to its present positions, but said: "The council reserves its full rights to take whatever action is necessary."

The French foreign trade minister, Bruno Durieux, said that the only weapons the United States knew how to use in international trade talks were intimidation and unilateralism.

He said the steel trade duties announced by the U.S. Commerce Department might have been in the pipeline from the days of President George Bush, but Mr. Clinton was clearly responsible for the move to bar EC companies from competing for federal public-utility contracts.

The United States imposed the duties, of up to 109 percent, on 2 million tons of annual EC steel exports worth \$1 billion.

EC Fails to Bolster Defenses
 The Community failed to reach agreement Tuesday on strengthening its powers to impose anti-dumping tariffs and other protectionist measures against curbs imports, Agence France-Press reported from Brussels.

A meeting of EC foreign and trade ministers could not muster majority approval for a proposal from the EC Commission that would have made it easier to impose the trade restrictions.

Diplomats said the five free-trade-oriented EC members, Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and Luxembourg, had blocked the proposal. It had been aimed particularly at imports from such countries as China and Eastern Europe.

Bank accounts and savings deposits will be recognized in both republics automatically as valid in the new currencies.

The initial exchange rate will be 1 to 1.

But Slovakia, burdened with obsolete industries built during the Communist era, is expected to devalue the currency by between 30 and 50 percent as a way of boosting exports. (AP, Reuters)

Jaguar Unveils New XJ-12

AMSTERDAM — Jaguar, the unprofitable British luxury carmaker, unveiled Tuesday its redesigned XJ-12 model at the Amsterdam motor show, saying the new version was more powerful, more economical and more refined than its aging predecessor.

Jaguar, a subsidiary of Ford Motor Co., ceased production of the old series in December after a 20-year run of 52,210.

The new car shares the pedigree of earlier models and is outwardly similar to the XJ-40, a redesign brought out in 1987.

Jaguar hopes the price tag of \$46,000 (\$67,000) in Britain will make it competitive at the top of the luxury car market worldwide.

TOKYO: Government, Quietly, Bolsters Stock Market

(Continued from page 1)
 longer the government will — and can — keep it going. Some analysts fear that pressure is building for a new crash.

At stake is much more than just the profits of investors in Japanese companies, for the Tokyo-stock market's performance has the potential to affect overseas markets — and, in the process, the health of the world economy.

Traders and analysts jokingly call the market-boosting effort the "PKO" — a play on the acronym for the United Nations peacekeeping operations that Japanese forces recently joined. It is hardly a secret. It is part of a government package announced in August to shore up Japan's slumping economy.

So far, the PKO has put a floor under the Nikkei stock average between 16,000 and 16,500 points, comfortably above the 14,000-point barrier it was approaching last August. On Tuesday, share prices on the Tokyo exchange rose slightly. The 225-issue Nikkei average rose 52.67 points, or 0.31 percent, closing at 17,186.31 points.

Because stock prices are at an

"unrealistically high level," nobody wants to buy shares any longer, said Craig Chandler, strategist at UBS Phillips & Drew Ltd. "People look at the market and feel it's a bit fraudulent."

But pressure is mounting for the government to ease up its PKO activities soon, because the market support is threatening to drive some of Tokyo's smaller stock brokerage firms into bankruptcy.

"The brokers are screaming," a market participant said.

The floor under share prices, combined with the lack of buying interest, has lulled the market into a state of torpor, so trading has dried up.

As a result, securities houses — many of which were already losing money last year — cannot earn commissions. Average daily trading volume on the Tokyo Stock Exchange has shrunk to 193 million shares so far this year, a fifth of the volume during stock market "bubble" years of 1987-89.

When the Nikkei average fell through the key 20,000 mark last February, the ministry decided after long, heated debate to refrain

from intervening. Ministry executives were often quoted in the Japanese press as saying they could do nothing about the stock slide because it is impossible to rig a freely functioning market like Tokyo's.

But after that bracing experiment in free-market theory, the ministry changed its mind when the Nikkei plummeted through the 15,000 barrier all the way to 14,309 on Aug. 18.

At that point, the decline in share prices was threatening to severely affect the health of Japanese banks by eroding their capital base.

The ministry acted as it did for the sake of the national economy, a ministry official said. "We go back and forth," he joked. "First free market, then PKO, then free market, then PKO."

But going back from PKO to free market this time may be dicey.

"Some people say that without the PKO, the Nikkei index would rebound after an initial decline," said Shigenori Kato, general manager at Sumitomo Life Insurance. "I don't believe so. The market is seriously injured."

TRADE: Flurry of U.S. Steps Masks a Policy Vacuum

(Continued from page 1)
 tion, and could still become protectionist.

The new team lacks the ideological anchor of a strong, publicly expressed belief in free trade, and is backed by a Democratic Party that is deeply divided on trade policy. This combination could force Clinton aides to confront a succession of domestic industries allied with Democratic factions without a clear, consistent set of rules for rejecting requests for help.

The inauguration of a Democratic administration has helped embolden ailing industries to seek protection from imports. For example, manufacturers of types of steel not covered by last week's decisions are considering whether to petition the Commerce Department for tariffs.

Six-year-old world trade talks in Geneva would, if completed on their current terms, limit the ability of countries to protect ailing industries through such tariff cases. But Mr. Clinton largely ignored the talks during the campaign and has done nothing so far to rejuvenate them.

The president "is not a protectionist, but he has got to get off the fence," said Jagdish Bhagwati, an economics professor at Columbia University and a special adviser to Arthur Dunkel, the director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which oversees free-trade rules.

Yet, to the quiet vexation of free-trade critics in Congress and organized labor, the Clinton administration has so far followed these Bush administration policies:

- The new administration has ignored suggestions by foreign governments and steel-makers that it eliminate steel import tariffs and replace them with limits on import tonnage. The Bush administration abolished the tonnage limits, which allocated steel market shares through a political process, and encouraged the domestic steel companies to try their luck in the Com-

merce Department's tariff process. People involved in the steel case predicted in interviews on Immigration Day that work done under the Bush administration on the steel cases would result in steel import tariffs averaging about 25 percent. The final figure, after further calculations, was 27 percent.

• Mr. Kantor's predecessor, Carla A. Hills, complained about the European Community's procurement rules for several years while they were being drafted. The U.S. retaliation on Monday closely resembles what she envisioned.

• The Clinton administration has so far supported the North American Free Trade Agreement, which would eliminate trade barriers among Canada, Mexico and the United States. Its support has not flagged despite the hostility of organized labor and a vitriolic demonstration by opponents when Mr. Clinton met last month with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

"They have been remarkably

ambiguous on trade policy; you can't get any sense at all of what they're going to do," said Gene M. Grossman, a professor of economics and international affairs at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

Mr. Bhagwati of Columbia University, who supports free trade, pointed out that Mr. Clinton could not have blocked the steel tariffs without violating U.S. laws that lay out timetables and rules for calculating tariffs.

He said any protectionist image the administration might be acquiring was a result of inaction.

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TV: Australian Satellite Broadcaster Will Have to Tread Carefully in Asia

(Continued from first finance page) to provide a service that was "interesting, fresh and relevant."

Gareth Evans, Australia's foreign minister, said that by giving Asians a better appreciation of Australian values, lifestyles and capabilities, ATVI would "help to overcome some of the inadequate, outdated or misleading perceptions the region has of Australia." The Australian government paid for half of ATVI's start-up cost of 11 million Australian dollars (\$7.5 million).

Some Australian politicians are worried that ATVI, by reporting news and views that regional governments may find offensive, will rekindle tensions between Australia and Southeast Asian countries. Marshall Perron, chief minister

of Australia's Northern Territory, said the parent corporation's news and drama had a history of offending Asian nations, especially Indonesia and Malaysia. He warned that if Jakarta found ATVI programs were biased or intrusive, it could simply "throw the switch" and halt the satellite service.

To prevent such a move, ATVI has drawn up a set of editorial guidelines to take account of what it calls "cultural and political sensitivities" in Asia. "We will not be providing a censored news service, but we will be sensitive to our audience," Mr. Donald said.

For some years, Indonesia has been selling space on its satellites to Philippine, Malaysian and Thai channels that are primarily interested in improving their national cov-

erage. In 1992, Jakarta decided to include international media as well to help pay for the satellite system.

Unlike the satellite used by STAR TV of Hong Kong, which covers virtually the whole of Asia, the satellite positioned above Indonesia has a smaller "footprint," which some broadcasters believe will provide a more appealing and easily identifiable market for advertisers and sponsors.

Television beams from the Indonesian satellite cover Southeast Asia, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Southern China — the fastest growing economic region in the world. This growth is expected to create a middle class of more than 40 million in the next decade, some four times the present number.

At least 40 million households in

the region already own televisions. But only a small number have the dishes needed to receive TV broadcasts direct from a satellite. Some countries, including Singapore and Malaysia, want to maintain control over information and entertainment and prohibit individuals from having dishes.

ATVI will try to extend its audience reach in Asia by broadcasting an unencoded signal for viewers with satellite receiving dishes to pick up free of charge. But it will also seek entry into the region's expanding pay-TV network, much of which is under government control.

ATVI is seeking paid sponsorship for its programs from Australian companies and institutions to help pay for running costs.

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
120	110	AAV	0.00	0.00	10.0	115	110	115
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	60	50	60
50	40	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	50	40	50
40	30	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	40	30	40
30	20	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	30	20	30
20	10	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	20	10	20

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
100	90	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	100	90	100
90	80	AAJ	0.00	0.00	10.0	90	80	90
80	70	AAK	0.00	0.00	10.0	80	70	80
70	60	AAI	0.00	0.00	10.0	70	60	70
60	50							

SPORTS BASEBALL

Bo Jackson: Larger Than Life — One More Time?

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — From Birmingham, Alabama, to Kansas City, to Chicago, it has always been different, this thing called the Bo Show. And now more than ever, the saga of Bo Jackson is more disconcerting and compelling.

Disconcerting because Jackson, once able to defy logic by playing two professional sports, is trying to shatter all boundaries for a world-class athlete by trying to play for the Chicago White Sox again despite having a metal and plastic implant where his left hip used to be.

A foreign object within a foreign object, wryly observes Jackson, a man used to being looked upon and marketed as an odd, uncanny athlete.

The story is compelling because Jackson, having proved to be mere flesh and bone after a tackle in a 1991 National Football League game wrenched his old hip apart, is inching closer and closer to completing a comeback unlike any other in professional team sports.

Spring training is just over three weeks away, and Jackson is making the White Sox rethink the possibilities. He is front and center in thoughts from which he had all but faded less than a year ago.

Gene LaMont, manager of the team, certainly is having his head turned. In Chicago for the kickoff of a White Sox publicity caravan, he watched the outfielder who once boasted of world-class sprinter's speed work out.

Jackson ran the distances from home to first, home to second, home to third in times like 3.8 seconds, 7.0 and 10.1 seconds. And, after watching the distances gobbled up, LaMont shook his head and said he doesn't even dream of running that quickly.

"I don't think it was full speed," said LaMont, who knows the old Jackson used to run 100-yard dashes in 10 seconds and under. "But to me, he could play at these speeds."

Jackson, not surprisingly, agrees. "I'm probably running as fast as I need to run right now," he said after running a series of sprints in the concrete tunnels beneath the Comiskey Park stands. "I'm not full speed yet, but I'm not slow-poking around."

Not is he running with a limp or the obvious hop-along style present in his previous comeback attempt, in the 1991 baseball season.

The initial injury occurred when Jackson was cut down by a tackle while running for the Los Angeles Raiders in a game against the Cincinnati Bengals on Jan. 13, 1991.

No one who has watched Jackson's comeback figures he has shown how far he can go, knowing just how far it is he's actually come. After all, it was just last March that Jackson, a man who never acknowledged

human frailty might be catching, admitted his professional career might be over.

That brief concession came after he stroked a single during a spring training game, then told team officials that the pain was no longer tolerable. X-rays confirmed what Jackson's body was signaling — the hip, riddled with avascular necrosis, a degenerative disease in which blood flow is cut off to needed areas, was dying.

"At that point," said Herman Schneider, the White Sox trainer, "I knew we had to do something just for his quality of life. After all, here was a 29-year-old walking around like he was 60. He deserved better than that."

Less than a day later, a decision was reached. Surgery was performed April 4 at Palos Community Hospital by Dr. Robert Daley. Five to six months later, Jackson was running and playing with his children. He was also daring to dream the dream again.

"After I had my surgery, started working out, started my rehab, after I got to the point where I was walking limp-free with no pain, I got with my doctors and my trainers, sat down and started talking about rehabbing for baseball," Jackson said.

By January, Jackson was back on center stage, whipping the body into shape and the story into a miracle comeback.

And even if the White Sox are not yet penciling him in for a key role, the team that has benefited from Jackson's presence in games only 23 times since signing him in 1991 is promoting the player as bigger than life once again.

The team's approach, in fact, is as unobtrusive as a Jackson power run on the football field once was or his rocket sprint into the left-center gap used to be. The White Sox have built a season-ticket campaign around him.

It jumps out at you from billboards around Chicago, picturing a reclining, uniform-clad Jackson. Giant-sized advertising copy, blanketing the player like the top part of a body cast, sings out the theme of the team's latest advertising come-on: The Hip Season Ticket.

Number of games: 20. Package cost: \$160.

The White Sox are under contract to pay Jackson \$910,000 this season, the result of a contract signed last March that included option years for 1993 and 1994. The team does have an option to buy him out for \$150,000, a decision that must be made by March 10.

Should Jackson sprint by that deadline, this still is likely to be Chicago's last attempt at helping him salvage a career, and Jackson's last attempt to pull off a miracle comeback.

As a handful of teammates and club officials watched, Jackson moved like the wind on a cold Chicago day. It was obvious that no one was ready to give up on either dream, yet.



'After I had my surgery, started working out, started my rehab, after I got to the point where I was walking limp-free with no pain, I got with my doctors and my trainers and started talking about rehabbing for baseball.'

SIDELINES

Little League Fraud Cited in Manila

MANILA (AP) — A Senate committee on Tuesday accused Philippine Little League officials of faking identities of at least five players on the team that was stripped of the Little League World Series title last year. The Committee on Youth and Sports recommended legislation to prevent fraud in sports competition and called for administrative charges to be filed against several officials. Little League International stripped the team of the title and awarded it to a Long Beach, California, team, which lost, 15-4, in September in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Identities of the players was not an issue in the decision to take away the title. The title was removed after Filipino officials admitted that several players came from other parts of the Philippines in violation of league rules. In its report, the Senate committee said officials faked birth certificates, school records and other documents to hide the identities of five of the 14 players older than the regulation 12 years.

Van Basten Named '92's Top Player

ESTORIL, Portugal (Reuters) — Marco van Basten, AC Milan's star Dutch striker, has been elected the world's best soccer player of 1992. Van Basten, 29, finished ahead of Hristo Stochkov of Bulgaria, who was second and Germany's Thomas Häßler, who was third, in a vote by 70 national team coaches. Lothar Matthäus won the award in 1991 after leading Germany to victory in the World Cup. Van Basten was named European player of the year in 1988, 1989 and 1992.

Czech-Slovak Soccer Unity Until '94

ZURICH (Reuters) — Czechoslovakia, which split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia on Jan. 1, will be known as RCS, or Representation of Czechs and Slovaks, until the FIFA congress in June 1994, world soccer's governing body said on Tuesday. The Czechoslovak Football Association will field a joint team if they qualify for the 1994 World Cup.

FSU's Ward May Be Out for Season

TALLAHASSEE, Florida (UPI) — Charlie Ward, Florida State's football and basketball star, is expected to miss the next two weeks and possibly the rest of the basketball season with a dislocated left shoulder, the school announced Tuesday.

Ward, who is the quarterback of the school's football team and the starting point guard on the basketball squad, partially dislocated the shoulder in Florida State's 96-77 victory over Georgia Tech on Sunday. Ward led the football team to an 11-1 record and the No. 2 ranking in the country. Florida State's basketball team was 6-1 with Ward in the starting lineup.

For the Record

Irina Privalova, the Olympic 100-meter bronze medalist, broke Marita Koch's 13-year-old women's 50-meter record with a time of 6.05 seconds at an indoor meet in Moscow on Tuesday. Koch, a German, set the previous record of 6.11 seconds in Grenoble, France, in 1980. (AP)
Super Bowl XXVII was watched by an estimated 133.4 million people on Sunday in the United States, making the National Football League title game the most-watched show in U.S. television history. NBC, the network that broadcast it, said Tuesday. The previous record was held by the 1986 Super Bowl, which was held by the Chicago Bears and the New England Patriots, which was watched by an estimated 127 million viewers. (AP)

In the Face of Gascoigne's Antics, Refined Romans Are Not Amused

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — How long can Paul Gascoigne last in the court of Italian strangers? The question runs deeper than the idiotic little burp with which Gazza chose to express his public feelings on being dropped from Lazio's team last week. From the Senate to the streets, Italians chorused shock-horror at "il commento gastrico," as La Stampa headlined it.

This was gut reaction to a gut reaction. Gascoigne tried to amuse but it came out vulgar. And whether it is true that he was fined a week's salary, he needs to learn quickly that Rome will tolerate him only as long as his capacity to enchant on the field exceeds his buffoonery off it.

It is a challenge beyond sport. Some Italians wish to take this course but gifted Englishman and refine him into something resembling a gentleman. The examination cuts two ways. If Gascoigne improves — and in dress sense the signs are encouraging — will the Eternal City be patient with his struggle back to full fitness after his devastating knee injury?

He might be seen like the fat lady squeezed into a corset for the sake of appearance. The tricky part is removing the stays, letting the essence flow without the excess that makes Italians throw a wobbly. The belch is a mere symbol of his child-like

mind. Gascoigne's use of the f-word on television when asked if he had a message to Norway recently was another.

Italy will forgive much while the performance lifts them to a fantasy, but Gazza has only fleetingly delivered. There has been one marvelous goal — a run past defenders, swaying from the hips, the shoulders to unbalance opponents like a matador teasing the bull.

There was a purple 20 minutes in a cup match days after the belch. La Gazzetta dello Sport switched from derision to a drooling eulogy: "Lord Gascoigne."

Alas, Gascoigne hasn't yet the self-confidence to put on repeat performances, and by Sunday he was substituted again — his fate in all but a handful of games this season.

Lazio's manager, Dino Zoff, tries to be patient. "Paul is the complete footballer," he says. "We must wait until the last part of the season for the best of him."

Yet even Zoff is bemused. On Thursday he thought he glimpsed "the great champion we had been waiting months to see: a fantastic show of aptitude, speed, foresight, passing skill and incredible footwork."

I have a suspicion that there are too many restraints to give rein to the man-child that makes Gascoigne memorable. Referees have not, so far, had to admonish his naughtiness, which is good;

but a price for that is we seldom see the cheek that has in the past defied logic.

Perhaps for that, he must live on the edge, be again "the dog of war with the face of a child," who appealed to Gianni Agnelli, Fiat and Juventus owner, at the 1990 World Cup.

When they hand the No. 10 shirt to a foreigner, Italians are looking for something exceptional.

Gascoigne tried to amuse but it came out vulgar. And whether it is true that he was fined a week's salary, he needs to learn quickly that Rome will tolerate him only as long as his capacity to enchant on the field exceeds his buffoonery off it.

The wearer should be the team leader, not in the sense of captaincy, but in play-making.

The No. 10 is a gift to the gods, a fixation that came from Latin Americans — from Pelé to Maradona — and then became a European thing, with

the likes of Ireland's Liam Brady and France's Michel Platini.

Italians adore men who "invent the game," and it matters not where they come from. It was ever thus, from Juventus's 1930s Argentine, "Muno" Orsi, to Milan's "Gre-No-Li" Scandinavian trio of the 1950s: Gren, Nordahl and Liedholm.

All that is asked is that they observe Italian culture off the field, and transcend it in performance. And Trevor Francis's impeccable manners at Sampdoria provided proof that the English can conform as well as any.

Gascoigne, alas, clings to ill advice and dubious company. His girlfriend has left his Rome villa, but skinned, tattooed English friends and family remain; they breath cigarette smoke over the suits of Italians in the posh seats at Stadio Olimpico.

Lazio tries to wear him slowly away from such hangers on. The club tries not to judge a man by the company he keeps, yet Sergio Cragnotti, who became Lazio president after Gazza was signed, has his own appearances to keep up.

Cragnotti, a financier, is elegance personified. His business, as well as his supremely groomed persona, has become far more widely known throughout Italy since he took on Lazio.

And he struck the expected presidential tone last week. "I like Gascoigne a lot, but to be a leader he has to learn that it is all right to do that sort of thing among ourselves, but not in public when you are wearing the Lazio uniform."

Cragnotti's next words were music to the Italian ear, the crux of the matter: "That sort of thing may be acceptable in Britain, but not here."

He speaks to a nation where soccer is classless, about an immature 26-year-old from England where the sport's roots are working class.

Because there is no malice in Gascoigne, and because I know he is as eager as a puppy to please, I hope Italy keeps smoothing away his roughness.

IT IS SKILL IS OF the highest, rarest beauty. It springs from the same instinct that produces his humor — and both need careful channeling, not crushing.

As Rome is well aware, however, Gazza's advisers are a world away from Italian style. Accompanying his star last summer, Mel Stein cut one of the stranger sights of the Eternal City: He wore a flowered beach shirt, shorts, shades and the obligatory middle-aged English colonial gent's sandals and brown socks.

And from London last week, Stein reportedly said of the belch: "Italians have no sense of humor. It was just a joke. If he had done it in England, everybody would have laughed."

Not everybody. It is a fact that fewer English than Italian people are in awe of a soccer player's skills; and that many people in England are astounded of hooliganism and cringe at the antics that Gascoigne's agent seems to think are admissible.

The 7-day-old baby of the Cuban track star Ana Fidelia Quiroz died Monday from complications following her premature birth, the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina reported. The baby's birth had been induced after her mother, the Olympic 800-meter bronze medalist, was severely burned in a domestic accident. (Reuters)

Tickets for the first and second rounds of soccer's 1994 World Cup in the United States will cost from \$23.75 to \$80 per game, according to applications mailed by tournament organizers. (AP)

The American skier Erik Schroyer, 20, was in serious but stable condition with an injured spine after losing control during a downhill training run at the world skiing championships Tuesday in Shizukushi, Japan. (AP)

The 1996 cycling world road championships will be held in Monaco, the International Cycling Union said Tuesday. (AP)

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Matt Arnold
Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each blank, to form four ordinary words.
SYTUL
VARBE
DABINT
LOWLAF
Print answer here: _____

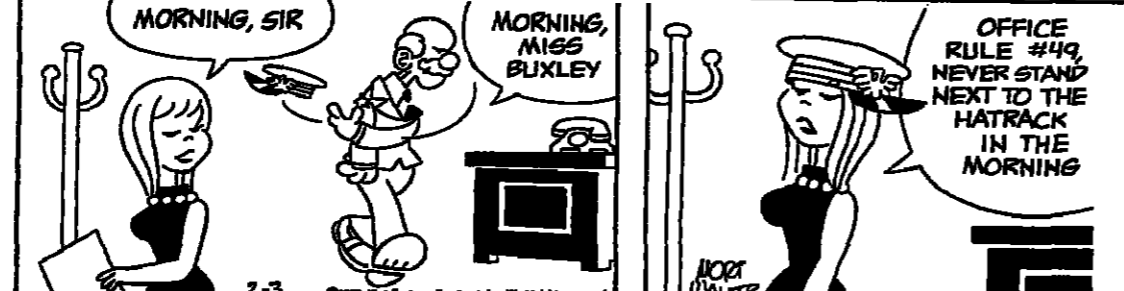
PEANUTS



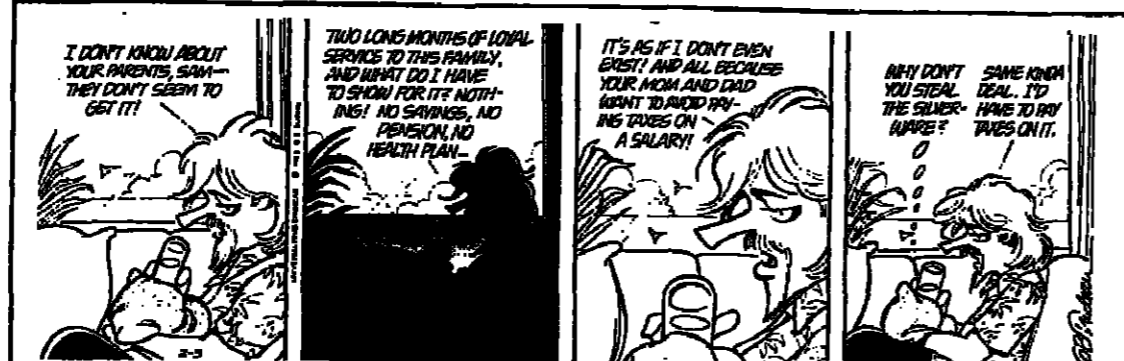
BLONDIE



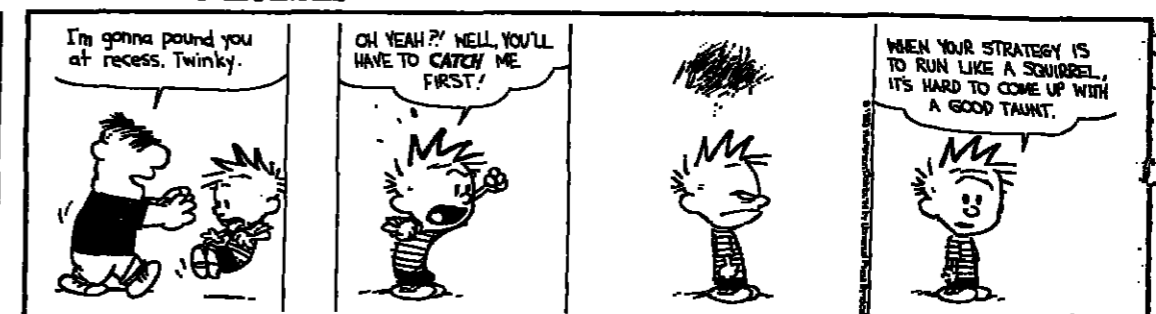
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سكيا من الامل

SPORTS FOOTBALL

Hoya Pressure Fails To Crack St. John's

The Associated Press The St. John's players did not crack, no matter how much pressure was put on them. First, it was Georgetown's de-

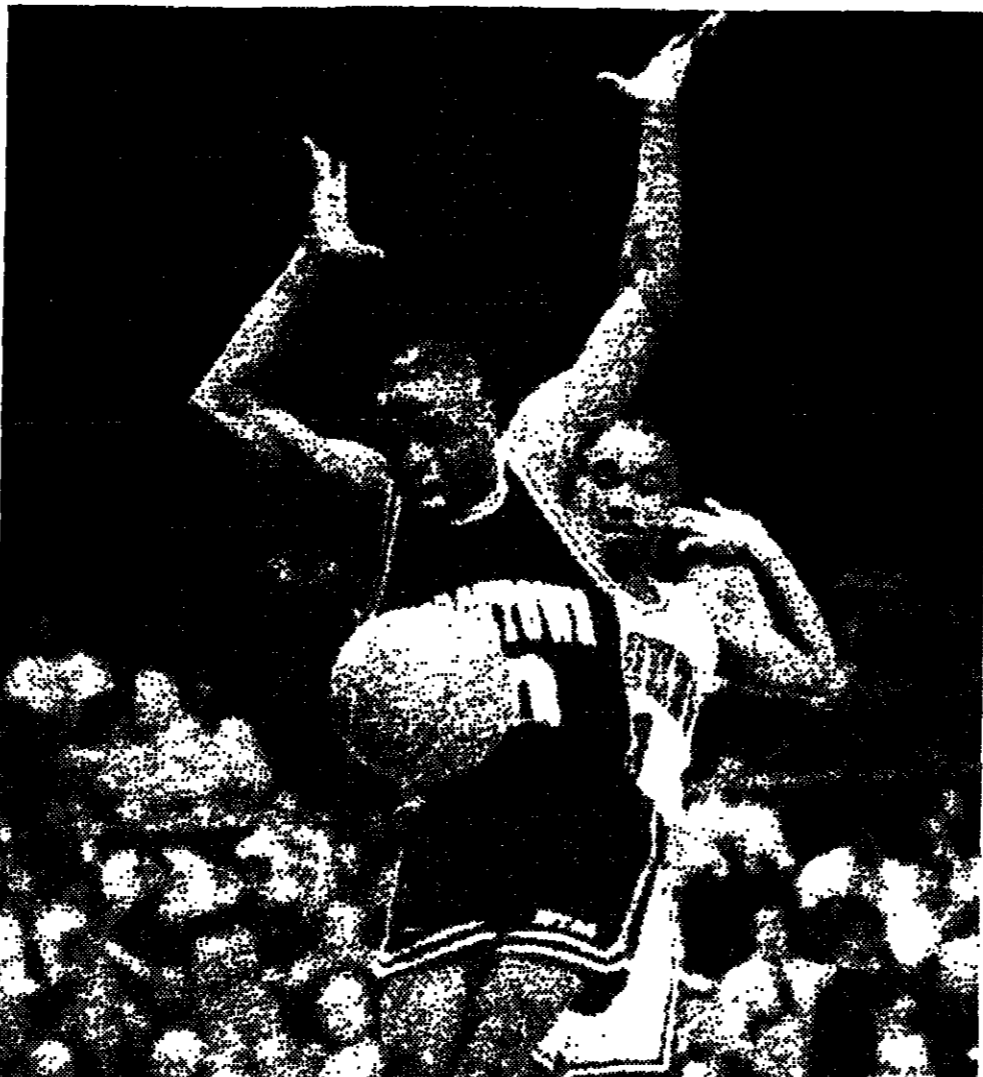
Jordan Puts Losing-Streak Queries to Rest

The Associated Press SALT LAKE CITY — Thanks to Michael Jordan, the Chicago Bulls won't have to answer any questions about their longest losing streak in almost two and a half years.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL The Redmen responded with a 16-0 run in the second half Monday en route to a 79-61 victory over

the 23rd-ranked Hoyas in New York. Then came the reporters, with question after question about being alone in first place, halfway through the Big East season, after being selected ninth in a coaches' preseason poll.

No. 3 Kansas 86, Missouri 69; Eric Pauley scored 18 points as the Jayhawks beat cold-shooting Missouri for the fifth straight time and extended their Big Eight home winning streak to 19.



Georgetown's Joey Brown and David Cain of St. John's battling for the ball in their Big East game.

Dolphins' Humphrey, Free on Bail, Wanted by Police

The Associated Press COLUMBUS, Ga. — The police have issued a warrant for the arrest of the Miami Dolphins' running back Bobby Humphrey, who has been released on bond after being charged with possession of cocaine and aggravated assault.

name Robert Humphries. Giving the police a false name is a misdemeanor in Georgia. Humphrey, 26, was arrested in a Columbus hotel early Sunday when police found him fighting with Vantrese Davis, a former Alabama teammate, Matthews said.

Cowboys Ride High Again 4-Year Surge Renews the Dallas 'Tradition'

By Richard Justice Washington Post Service LOS ANGELES — On the morning after winning Super Bowl XXVII, the Dallas Cowboys' owner, Jerry Jones, kept remembering the final game of the 1989 season.

And in a league where change comes gradually, the Cowboys made the quickest turnaround in history, rising from the ashes of a 1-15 1989 season to go 7-9 in 1990, 11-5 in 1991 and 13-3 in 1992. They finished their rebuilding by rolling

must, Jones hired Jimmy Johnson, a college coach, and filled a staff with people who barely knew the National Football League. In a division built on muscle and strength, the Cowboys went for speed.

It never crossed my mind we wouldn't win football games, but I now understand just how hard it is.

Jerry Jones, Cowboys' owner

up an 23.7-point average margin of victory in the playoffs and winning the third-most lopsided Super Bowl in history.

As Jones, Johnson and Aikman attended a press conference sounding tired but looking happy, all spoke cautiously about the future. All are aware of the problems teams have had in their post-Super Bowl seasons. All say they are prepared to deal with them.

decy to say they didn't get their fair share, whether it's in money or accolades or whatever. It's people thinking they didn't get their just due. We're all subject to that kind of feeling, and it's something you try to combat. At least if you know the problem, you can address it."

Aikman had slept "about an hour" when he showed up to accept the keys to a new car for winning the most valuable player trophy. He burned the Bills with four touchdown passes, including two to Michael Irvin in an 18-second stretch of the second quarter, and was the point man in an offense that gained 408 yards and took advantage of a record nine Buffalo turnovers.

"It really hasn't sunk in," said Aikman, who was up at 3 A.M. for appearances on morning television news shows. "I don't think anyone realizes the magnitude of the way we were able to do this. Once we kind of relaxed, things started to click. Really, the credit goes to our defense because they stopped them right from the start and got some turnovers that broke it open. I grew up watching Dan Marino and John Elway play in the Super Bowl and it feels strange to have them watch me play."

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA Standings for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Monday's Results.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL Standings for Wales Conference and Monday's Results.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL American League BALTIMORE—Agreed to one-year contracts with Mike Devereaux, outfielder, and Steve Scarsone, infielder.

Major College Scores

Table showing Major College Scores for various sports including Football, Basketball, and Soccer.

TENNIS

ATP Rankings

1. Jim Courier, U.S., 3,647 points; 2. Pete Sampras, U.S., 3,299; 3. Stefan Edberg, Sweden, 2,577.

WTA Rankings

1. Monica Seles, Yugoslavia; 2. Sherry Greig, Germany; 3. Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain.

CRICKET

FIRST TEST India vs. East Indies, Madhya Pradesh, India vs. California, India first innings: 37.

Large advertisement for Dubai Duty Free BMW Tennis Open. Includes text: 'Under the patronage of HH Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Minister of Defence. U.A.E.', 'Dubai Duty Free BMW Tennis Open', 'Dubai-Bound Players Raise Storm Down Under', and 'Dubai Duty Free Continues the Excitement of its Finest Surprise by giving all who attend the Dubai Duty Free BMW Tennis Open the opportunity to win these ultimate driving machines.'

OBSERVER

The 'Military Culture'

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — "Twenty-One Dollars a Day Once a Month" was the title of a song popular just before Japan's Pearl Harbor attack pushed the United States into World War II. It referred to the salary of newly drafted buck privates. Even in that age of the iron dollar, \$21 a month was ludicrous pay, and the song's popularity reflected public acknowledgment that Uncle Sam was entitled to serious sacrifice.
If this were still so, there would be no public uproar about admitting homosexuals to the military or giving women the right to be maimed and killed in combat. These quarrels are evils caused by turning military service into professional careers for the millions.
In this new professional military the pay is good, the educational opportunities are bright, socialized medicine eliminates the civilian's health-care nightmare, and retirement benefits can be collected early in life. What's more, since benefits are underwritten by the government, military pensioners don't have to worry that their pensions may be plundered by some swash-buckling capitalist.
These are highly desirable jobs. Why shouldn't homosexuals insist on getting a fair chance at them? Women, having observed that combat qualification is essential to reaching the top, to winning the big CEO office, quite naturally demand the right to be shot at, and possibly shot up, in combat.
Why shouldn't women have a fair chance at the top jobs with fancy general-and-admiral salaries, swell pensions, chauffeured cars, flunkies to snap heels and run errands, plus the best housing on the base?
It is hard to see what logical or legal grounds the brass can claim for denying fair and equal treatment in the workplace because of an applicant's sex or sexual orientation. Well, there is talk about the "culture of military life. Changing this "culture," some say, would reduce corporate efficiency.
Really? Military "culture" is always changing. It changed spectacularly after President Truman ordered an end to its policy of unfair and unequal treatment on grounds of color. What's more, it has han-

In Ballet, Young Rebels With a Cause

By Jennifer Dunning

NEW YORK — Ballet dancers' brains are in their feet, the saying goes. Everyone knows that dancers — or "boys" and "girls," as they are called inside the theater and out — will do anything to dance, from living lives of strict submission to just about everything they face in the rehearsal studio or classroom to enduring long hours for less pay than the stagehands, designers and musicians who help get their show on the stage. But times have changed. Today's ballet dancers see themselves as valuable professionals with lives of their own.
No longer exotics who trail swan feathers wherever they go, dancers are standing up to management, demanding better wages, benefits and working conditions. They are asking hard questions of the union that represents them. And, while still as committed as ever to their careers in dance, they are going to college, marrying, raising children and buying cars and houses, just like the folks next door.
The boys and girls are growing up.
One sign of the change was the appointment in October of Kevin McKenzie as artistic director of the American Ballet Theatre. Dancers have served as ballet company directors before, most notably Mikhail Baryshnikov, who led Ballet Theatre from 1980 to 1989. But for the most part they have been superstars or artists intent on creating a company of their own. McKenzie is from within the ranks, an American-born dancer better known as an elegant 19th-century prince than as a corporate policymaker.
Another sign of a new maturity and toughness on the part of dancers is the class-action suit brought a year ago against the American Guild of Musical Artists, which represents ballet and modern dancers in larger companies, as well as Broadway dancers, singers and stage managers. The suit has been filed by nine current and former principal dancers from Ballet Theatre, the New York City Ballet, Dance Theatre of Harlem and the Joffrey Ballet.
It seeks \$20 million in damages and a change in the union pension plan that would enable dancers to obtain benefits when they retire from dancing, almost always long before the plan's minimum retirement age of 65. The suit is pending in United States district court.
McKenzie organized a benefit during the second of two labor disputes that resulted in lockouts at Ballet Theatre in 1979 and 1982. The disputes — watershed in the dancers' slow progress toward greater independence — gave the dancers a heady and unaccustomed taste of self-reliance. The first of the disputes was particularly public and bitter, but groundbreaking gains in wages and working conditions were won. Those who led the battle still talk of it with pride.
"I think dancers grew up a lot during those lockouts," McKenzie says. But the process, suggests the 38-year-old director, was one that was waiting to begin. "Dancers are men and women portraying men and women. They have a big responsibility to be a performer. No one's going to do it for you. You have to get up and dance yourself. You learn that quickly."
The way had been prepared well before the lockouts. When Rudolf Nureyev defected from the Soviet Union in 1961, he brought new ideas about classical ballet to the West. Ballet, as his exciting pyrotechnics proved, was accessible entertainment. Ballet was also not necessarily a woman's art, and the fact that men have an easier time going into the field today may well have helped legitimize it as a profession.



Gelsey Kirkland, a longtime supporter of efforts to improve the lot of dancers, coaching Amanda McEwen.

There was another message: Dancers need not be puppets. And, as McKenzie says, the later example of Baryshnikov demonstrated that dancers could also manage their own careers.
Pay for first-year corps dancers today is \$650 a week for a guaranteed 38 weeks of work annually, with the highest contractual salary \$1,250 per performance week for soloists. In 1979, beginning pay was \$300 for 40 weeks. (Basic salary for company musicians is \$982; in 1979, it was \$392.)
Ballet training, with all its competitive drive for technical excellence, is demanding to the exclusion of much of what passes for a normal life, and it starts at a very early age. Single-mindedness is a prerequisite for a career in ballet.
But today more dancers are married. Marriage, says Cynthia Gregory, intensifies a dancer's quest for security. "Practically all the principals and soloists and some corps dancers are married now," Gregory says. "You can have a family and career. And I suppose that's one more reason why dancers have become more interested in their finances and in the security of their professional lives."
Until recently, ballet dancers also tended not to think about going to college during their performing lives. But 26 dancers from City Ballet and one each from Ballet Theatre and Dance Theatre of Harlem are enrolled in a special matriculation program at Fordham University that allows them to take one course a semester. The dancers are teachers' pets, too, according to Roger McIntyre, director of adult admissions. "They're so wonderfully disciplined," he says.
Jennifer Ringo, one of City Ballet's most promising younger dancers, is a Fordham student. "I always enjoyed school and I wanted to be able to keep on learning," she says. "And I'd like to pretend to be a normal student and meet some normal people. My focus is on ballet. But if I have a hard day, I can always go think about cells dividing."
Will dancers' growing independence dilute their concentration and diminish artistry? Choreographers who remember the pre-union days tend to grumble about clock-watching. "An artist simply cannot count time," says Agnes de Mille. "That is the one thing he has to give, and he gives it."
But Carl Corry, a principal dancer with the Joffrey, believes that independence enhances performing. "The union for ballet dancers is not very strong," Corry says, "but at first it added another voice so that dancers could concentrate on their work. It freed them from the expenditure of emotional energy needed to fight for some basic stuff."

PEOPLE

Woody Allen Update

What Did Nanny Say?

Woody Allen's lawyers say a nanny who worked for Mia Farrow has testified that the actress pressured her to support charges that Allen molested their 7-year-old adopted daughter, Dylan. The nanny, Monica Thompson, resigned on Jan. 25, after being subpoenaed in the custody battle between Farrow and Allen. She said in depositions that another baby sitter and one of the couple's adopted children, Moses, said they had serious doubts about the accusations. Farrow's attorney, Eleanor Alper, said she thought Thompson had "totally recanted" the statements attributed to her and noted that Allen paid Thompson's salary of more than \$40,000 a year.

Marisa Berenson is setting up a program to help disabled artists around the world under the UN's educational, scientific and cultural arm, Unesco. She said she would organize benefits in Los Angeles and New York and form an international committee to help raise funds for the cause. Berenson, who has just finished making two movies in Italy, including Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard," has joined the council of Unesco's International Fund for the Promotion of Culture.

Lisa Marie Presley, the daughter of Elvis Presley, has turned 25 but won't take over her father's estate as provided in his will. She is leaving management of his mansion, Graceland, and other parts of Elvis's estate to Jack Soden, head of Elvis Presley Enterprises Inc. The estate, worth \$4.9 million when Presley died on Aug. 16, 1977, is now estimated to be worth \$50 million to \$100 million.

Willie Nelson appears to be on the road again — to financial recovery. After a year of negotiations, the Internal Revenue Service will accept \$9 million to settle his \$17 million tax debt, according to his lawyer. The IRS will be entitled to money from sales of Nelson's "Who'll Buy My Memories?" The IRS "Tapes" and any judgment he might win in a suit against his former accountant.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 4 & 6

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps for Europe, North America, Asia, and the Middle East, with temperature and precipitation data for various regions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution for the puzzle from Feb. 2.

BOOKS

THE NEW DEAL AND AMERICAN YOUTH: Ideas and Ideals in a Depression Decade
By Richard A. Reiman. 253 pages. \$35. University of Georgia Press.
Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang
FRANKLIN D. Roosevelt's New Deal echoes down to our time because, once again, there's talk of action in the first hundred days after Jan. 20 to spur the economy and provide jobs by government intervention.
Roosevelt's alphabet agencies — WPA (Works Progress Administration); CWA (Civil Works Administration); CCC (Civil Conserva-

tion Corps), and a half-dozen others — were created to overcome the Depression and to lift spirits.
The NYA (National Youth Administration) is the subject of "The New Deal and American Youth." Richard A. Reiman's well-documented book is an object lesson in what happens when a daring program has to leap legislative and administrative hurdles.
Reiman writes that agencies like the National Youth Administration were considered dangerous and un-American by their opponents. Yet the National Recovery Act in 1933 and the NYA in 1935 were in the American grain; advocates of change could point to the Morrill Land Grant Act in 1862, which established more than 70 land-grant colleges, laying the foundation for government-sponsored higher education.
The youth agency was intended to help Americans between the ages of 18 and 25. But what kind of help and toward what end?
One group of officials in Washington considered it to be just another relief agency, with make-work jobs in schools and community centers. Another group saw it as a teaching tool to educate the young about how to function intelligently in a modern democracy.
Unlike the Civilian Conservation Corps, whose young men worked on specific projects to plant forests and clean rivers, the youth agency was treated with suspicion as a form of regimentation. Many Americans were aware that in Nazi Germany, millions of marching students served in the Hitler youth organization.
At first, Aubrey Williams, executive director of the youth agency, concentrated on relief for the unemployed, but eventually jobs and education were combined. The agency began to fill the educational void, with training as well as aid programs for high school and college students.
Through the NYA, and other agencies, the Roosevelt administration started down the road toward transforming the federal government from a financier of schools to a schoolhouse itself.
The author points out that the youth agency came into existence by executive order, not legislative action. Needless to say, Eleanor Roosevelt worked behind the scenes to bring the agency to life.
The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 had allocated nearly \$5 billion for relief. From that pie \$50 million was sliced for the NYA.
One of the little-known facts found in "The New Deal and American Youth" is that the youth agency was used as a conduit to aid a small number of refugees from Hitlerism; through the agency, they were promised the private sponsorship and support that was necessary to enter the United States.
But Roosevelt and the State Department stepped gingerly.
"The New Deal and American Youth" would have been a stronger book if the author had gone beyond the libraries and archives and interviewed a number of people who, as young men and women, had been assisted by the National Youth Administration. Nevertheless, there's enough here to recommend the book for the new president's night reading.
Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

Table of best-selling books, categorized by Fiction and Nonfiction, with titles, authors, and weeks on the list.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service, featuring a globe and the slogan 'Speed up the approval process.' Includes a table of international access numbers for various countries.